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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet. in Tib.* 8. 28.

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To the Reverend Mr. HENLEY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 5, 1774.

SIR,

YOU can have no juſt Reaſon to complain that I once more take the Liberty of addreſſing you through this Channel; it was a Walk of you own chooſing, in which I was not only invited, but repeatedly dared to meet you. It ſeems therefore a little contrary to Rule that you ſhould ſhift your *Ground*, and expect my Attendance wherever elſe you may be pleaſed to lead. In this *enlightened* Age of free Inquiry the Author of any extenſive Work, decorated with the various Parades of Learning, muſt unqueſtionably make a conſpicuous Figure. You, no Doubt, will receive the cordial Thanks of thoſe different *Bookſellers*, for whom you write, for contributing, by your laſt Perſormance, ſo very liberally to their Emolument, and, if, amongſt the Reviewers, there ſhould be found ſome Kindred, ſome congenial Spirits, we may expect to ſee it puffed off with every flattering Encomium. After ſaying thus much, I need not tell you, Sir, that I have, at laſt, ſeen your long expected Pamphlet. The Dexterity, with which it has been diſtributed and the Pains taken by you, and ſeveral of your Friends, to give it the moſt favourable Impreſſion, furniſh an additional Reaſon for this Mode of Addreſs. Would not your Title have carried with it ſome few Marks of Modeſty and Reſpect for your Readers, had it been left to them to judge of the *Candour* of your Work, and whether it contained a *Refutation* or not? This, indeed, might have kept you too long in Suſpence; the Event, at laſt, might have been too uncertain, and therefore it was better, perhaps, at once to anticipate their Judgments and pronounce their Sentence in your own Favour. That Averſion to a farther *Diſcordance*, as hinted in your prefixed Advertiſement, would have been laudable, had it been *ſincere*; but, is it to be collected from your Intimation that *ſome other Circumſtances* might have been mentioned, which ſeem to have eſcaped *my Memory*? An Inſinuation of this Sort was the moſt likely to lay a broad Foundation of Diſcord, were I prone to harbour Reſentments. How ſtrange muſt it appear that *any other Circumſtances* ſhould be reſerved in Petto, after every Topick of Rancour and Abuſe had been long ſince exhauſted? The great Appearance of Candour, with which you declare to have "admitted the Facts upon my own Repreſentation," might have had the deſired Effect on ſome of your Readers and I might alſo have been taken in by it, had not Experience taught me to view whatever drops from your Pen with ſome Degrees of Suſpicion. But how great muſt have been their Surpriſe to find you, in the early Part of your Pamphlet, denying ſome of the moſt material Facts and endeavouring to explain away others, which you pretend to admit; and how muſt this Surpriſe be worked up to Aſtoniſhment, ſhould I be able, in the Sequel, to detect you in ſeveral palpable Miſrepreſentations? Did your *Production* really carry with it any of thoſe *Marks* of a *haſty Compoſition*, which, with ſo much Humility, you endeavour to perſuade us *you think* it does, your Apology for any ſlight Errors or Miſtakes might be admitted; but, when we find it impregnated with the rankeſt *Olies* of the Lamp, we ſhall be apt to conclude it to be the Offspring not only of much Deliberation, but of the hardeſt Labour. I know it is ſo great a Darling that I ſhall not be ſurpriſed, if, hereafter, we find the Merit of its Birth claimed by different Pretenders; and the World, *perhaps*, at laſt, to do Juſtice to the right Owners, will be obliged to aſcribe it to ſome *original Genius*, who firſt trod that unbeaten Path, in which you became an *humble Follower*; or elſe to a certain Junto, with whom, your principal Office ſeems to have been that of *Amanuenſis*. I hazard this *Peradventure* with the leſs Scruple, as I find ſo many of your Quotations in Languages, with which I have many Reaſons to believe you have but a ſlight Acquaintance. I ſhall not queſtion the Propriery of your Diviſion of *polemical Writings in general*; but which of us, in the Courſe of this Controverſy, with its ſeveral Concomitants, hath diſplayed the greateſt Affectation of Wit and Buffoonery, or dealt moſt profuſely in perſonal Abuſe, I will not *truſt* to your Deciſion, but ſubmit to the impartial Reader. After complimenting yourſelf for that *Moderation*, *Civility* and *Diffidence* in Argument, which form the leading Characteriſticks of all your Compoſitions, you have given us an admirable Specimen of each in a few quick ſucceeding Words, by which, in Contraſt, you would transform yourſelf into an Archangel and degrade me into a Devil. So much for Civility, Politeneſs and your pompous EXORDIUM.

Should I now take a Stride to the Cloſe of your Pamphlet, I hope you will not ſuſpect me of a Deſign to fly from my Colours; you will preſently find me returning to receive your hotteſt Fire, from which I hope to eſcape without being totally *annihilated*. Had I, unacquainted with the Occaſion of it, read your Concluſion, it muſt have melted me into Compaſſion and Pity; but having been taught by your Friend Headleianus how to ſuſtain and repel an Attack of the ſame Sort (your Sentiments being only a little diverſified in Expreſſion) I muſt own to you that I became quite callous. But pray, Sir, if "I have ſo liberally ſacrificed to "the Mob," or, if "I have tried Expedients to excite a popular Odi"um," to what have you offered up theſe your Sacrifices? It is ſometimes of great Advantage warmly to ſolicit the Paſſions of our Readers; this may intereſt them in our Favour; and, if by ſuch Means, they can be diverted from the principal Object, their Reſentment may be roufed againſt an Opponent. Pompous Profeſſions of Regard for the Liberties of Mankind have often been vociferated from the Mouths of the *arranteſt Pſudo—Patriots*, that ever exiſted upon Earth; but what hath been the Upſhot in many Inſtances? Like ſome Generals, of old, they have wheedled themſelves into the good Graces of the Multitude, and, after eſtabliſhing their *own Importance*, have rode triumphant on the Necks of the People. "*Hæc tibi erunt Artes.*" Opportunities are ſaid to make Men's Fortunes. Some devious, ſoaring Geniuſes obſerving the good old Tract already beaten and poſſeſſed by others, find there is little left to gratify their Ambition; and then, *per Fas aut Neſas*, they attempt to ſtrike out ſomething new and extraordinary, without regarding Conſequences. Were I diſpoſed to boaſting, I could tell you of *my ardent Love of Liberty*; but, at the ſame Time to be ingenuous, I muſt own I hate Licentiouſneſs and that I am a Friend to a juſt Government, both in *Church* and State; ſince, upon this, muſt depend the Preſervation of the true Liberties of the People, *religious as well as civil*. That the civil Liberties of America have, of late Years, been greatly infringed, is a Truth much to be lamented; but, as to our religious Liberty, point out an Encroachment upon that. In this Country we have hitherto thought ourſelves happy in an eſtabliſhed Church; a Church, which I will venture to pronounce the *moſt charitable* in the known World. We have, it is true, Diſſenters amongſt us; do not they all, who behave orderly and peaceably in Society, enjoy their own religious Sentiments? If the Toleration hitherto allowed is not ſufficient for this Purpoſe, have you not had abundant Reaſons to be convinced of the Inclination of our Legiſlature to make it as extenſive as they can reaſonably define or with; even much more ſo than is known in Great Britain? But it ſeems that this "Mob, to which I have ſo "liberally ſacrificed, will undoubtedly recompence my moſt ſanguine "Expectations; the Reſolution of my Conduct is to be echoed back "with Applauſe, whilſt you as a *devoted Heretick*, *with conſecrated Curſes* "*are to be delivered over to the Devil*." For Shame, Sir, recall theſe Words, as indecent and unwarranted. I obſerve you are very fond, at every Turn, of ſounding in our Ears the Word *Heretick*; have I ever uſed it? May not I diſapprove of a Gentleman's religious Principles, eſpecially, if he will propagate them, ſo far as to think him an improper Perſon to officiate in our eſtabliſhed Church, unleſs his Sentiments and Conduct ſhould alter, without branding him with an opprobious Name, to which you affix the Ideas of Fire, Faggot, &c. By the Bye, I ſhould ſuppoſe you can have no very dreadful Apprehenſions of the Devil, ſince you can ſo eaſily prove his Non-Exiſtence. I have very truly and plainly declared the ſole Motives and Views of my Conduct; beyond which I never indulged a Wiſh, unleſs it was that you might ſee and be convinced of your Error. You ſay, "it is not for me to impute to you the Propagation of Hereſies, which Numbers would not have heard of but from me and my Friends." But, I beſeech you, Sir, how did I propagate them? As a Veſtryman, urged by the Duty I owed the Pariſh, and by this ſolely, I objected to you for Reaſons, which you compelled me to publiſh to the World; otherwiſe they might, for me, have been confined to the *Steeple of Bruton*. You have repeatedly charged me with being actuated by private Pique, Envy, Malice; and what not? I have as often denied it, and called upon you to ſhew a probable Ground for ſuch Accuſations. I envy you nothing; and never had the ſmalleſt Difference with you, that I can recollect, except upon this Occaſion. I know you were diſpleaſed at my refuſing to vote for you, upon the firſt Vacancy of our Pariſh; this occaſioned a Coolneſs on your Part, which I diſregarded, and, as Mr. Henley, would willingly have lived with you on the uſual Terms of Civility, though I muſt acknowledge that I could not continue to *reſpect* you as a *Miniſter* of our Church. Too much is it to be feared that "the Infidel will ſmile at this Diſpute, and gather freſh "Laurels to deck the Trophies he hath already won," from thoſe ſtriking Inconſiſtencies and Prevarications, which, perhaps, with pleaſing Triumph, he obſerves in ſome Characters. From firſt to laſt, Sir, it hath been your Endeavour to divert our Readers from that material Object, which ſhould have been kept in View, as the only Point, that could properly have been drawn into this Debate. This Artifice you have now practiſed to a greater Extent, than ever. You contend for the Rights of private Judgment, I allow them all, with the utmoſt Latitude you can reaſonably deſire. No Man ought to be forced into any particular Church; his Judgment and Choice ſhould be left to him as free as Air. Did you not freely exerciſe this Right of private Judgment, when you offered yourſelf a Candidate for the Miniſtry? "Thoſe ſacred Records," which you boaſt to have "inveſtigated" with all the Accuracy of the profoundeſt Critick, I ſhould preſume muſt have been ſufficiently underſtood to fix the principal Articles of your Creed, previous to your receiving Holy Orders. Had you entertained any Doubts or Scruples about the Terms of your Admiſſion, you ought to have declined engaging in the Service of our Church; or, if, by the Addition of a few Years *laborious Study*, your Judgment hath been matured and you think that you have diſcovered any material Errours in thoſe Doctrines, you had ſo very ſolemnly engaged to teach and inculcate, you ſtill have your Liberty and may withdraw to any other Society you better approve. This ſurely is all fair; but ſtill it is not enough for Mr. Henley. You, as well as ſome others, wiſh to enjoy a large Share of the Proviſions made for our Clergy; but, at the ſame Time, would claim an Exemption from the Duties of their Office.

In viewing the argumentative Parts of your Work, I find there is ſuch a Verſatility in your Method of reaſoning, if it can with Propriety be called ſo, that it is difficult to know how to fix you to a Point. Such of the Doctrines of our Church, as you are pleaſed to queſtion, you oppoſe by mutilating and perverting certain Texts of Scripture, and juſtify yourſelf under the Rights of private Judgment and what you call an Exerciſe of your "beſt Reaſon;" on the contrary, when you think fit to diſpute other Points of Doctrine, which, *throughout the whole Scriptures are taken for granted*, and which, becauſe of their Admiſſion by the general Conſent of Mankind, our Church thought it unneceſſary to make expreſs Parts of her Articles, you then fly to theſe very Articles, as a *Criterion*, by which you profeſs yourſelf willing to be judged; and here you triumph with an affected Willingneſs to appeal to the Scriptures, though it is evident that, as to theſe *particular Topicks*, you rely chiefly, if not ſolely, on the *Articles themſelves*. Theſe you, no Doubt, conſider as ſecure and excellent Subterfuges; it ſhall be my Buſineſs, in the firſt Place, to endeavour to draw you out of them.

That you have publickly queſtioned the Authority, by which our Church and its ſeveral Ordinances were eſtabliſhed, I think was clearly proved in my Obſervations on ſome of your former Publications, particularly your *printed Sermon* on "*The diſtinct Claims of Government and Reli*"*gion*." That you have done the ſame Thing in your Pamphlet is evident; elſe, what can mean thoſe long Quotations from the different RETAILERS of Paſſages from the *immortal Chillingworth*, *Biſhop Hoadley* and the preſent *Biſhop of Oxford*; all of which, eſpecially the laſt, are very far, according to my Conceptions, from being Authorities in your Favour. Both you and your Friend have ſaid a great Deal about the glorious Reformation, without ſeeming to attend to the *peculiar Advantages*, we have derived from it. What were they but a Deliverance from Popiſh Superſtitions and the Tyranny of a Church, which had preſumptuouſly aſſumed a Power of lording it over Men's Conſciences, in Virtue of that Infallibility, which ſhe had excluſively arrogated to herſelf? And can you be ſo blind as not to ſee clearly how much we are indebted to *our Eſtabliſhment* for ſecuring us againſt thoſe numberleſs Miſchiefs of Popery? I will moſt chearfully agree with you in what you call "the "chief Corner Stone of all Proteſtant Churches," namely, "that Jeſus "Chriſt hath by his Goſpel called all Men unto Liberty, the glorious "Liberty of the Sons of God, and reſtored them to the Privilege of "working out their own Salvation by their own Underſtandings and "Endeavours." The ſeveral Proteſtant Churches you muſt allow grew out of the Reformation, and, I think, you cannot deny but that it was neceſſary, for preſerving Decency and Order, to eſtabliſh certain Regulations in each of thoſe Churches. Though all Men had a Right to judge for themſelves, yet few, in Compariſon, were capable of doing it with Propriety, without proper Inſtructors and Teachers. Amidſt the Variety of Sectaries, which ſprung up in the World, it was judged prudent and neceſſary by our Forefathers to eſtabliſh one uniform Mode of Worſhip and to fix the principal leading Articles of Faith. How was this to be done? Not, I own, by the *cunning Devices of Man's Wiſdom*, but from the *Holy Scriptures* and from them alone; ſo that the "Bible" I ſay "the Bible" only was the Religion of the *Church of England*. "The Church of England," ſaith the Biſhop of Oxford, according to your Quotation, "profeſſeth to found all her Doctrines upon "the Holy Scriptures alone; ſo that, whatever is not read therein, nor may "be proved thereby, is not required of any Man that it ſhould be be"lieved, as an Article of Faith, or be thought requiſite or neceſſary to "Salvation; and her Miniſters act agreeable to this Principle; they do "not affect a Dominion over the Laity; they do not pretend to lord it "over God's Heritage; to dictate Doctrines, to which the People are "bound to give an implicit Aſſent; or Precepts, to which they are to "yield a blind Submiſſion; they ſend you to the Law and to the Teſti"mony; they exhort you to ſearch the Holy Scriptures, which lie open "before you, and to make a diligent and impartial Inquiry into the "Truth of what they themſelves deliver; to ſee with your own Eyes and "to judge with your own Underſtandings." I have repeated the Paſſage, at large, as well becauſe you ſtrenuouſly rely upon it, as becauſe I am very willing that the learned Biſhop's Opinion ſhould decide this Part of the Controverſy. From hence it is evident that our Church doth not preſume to impoſe any Doctrines; ſhe even recommends none, but ſuch as may be proved by Scripture. Reaſon, as well as a proper Regard to their greateſt Intereſt, demands of the Laity, of whom you muſt allow the Bulk are little capable to judge for themſelves in Matters of Difficulty, that they ſhould pay a due Reſpect and Deference to the Opinions and Inſtructions of their ſpiritual Teachers, though they are, by no Means, obliged to yield a blind Submiſſion to them. But how is it with the Miniſters themſelves and what Obligations are they under? They were by no Means obliged to enter into the Service of the Church; but are cautioned againſt it, unleſs upon a thorough Conviction; the good Biſhop muſt be conſidered as taking it for granted that they have received this Conviction; and therefore, as their Duty requires, teach and inculcate the Doctrines of the Church, as ſhe hath received them from ſacred Writ. Can you, Sir, in your cooler Moments of Reflection, help admiring the Candour and Wiſdom of the Church in this whole Procedure? If theſe long Quotations are not enough, you next command my Attention "to what the "Church herſelf hath declared;" but, to what Purpoſe, unleſs to prove that the Church, at the ſame Time that ſhe required your Subſcription to her Articles, previous to your Ordination, deſigned to inveſt you with a Power of abſolving yourſelf from that Subſcription and rendering all the Articles nugatory and of no Effect? I will venture, Sir, to pronounce that there is not a Jeſuit or Sectariſt in the whole World, who might not, with a ſafe and quiet Conſcience, ſubſcribe the Articles of our Church upon the Terms, you muſt have done, if you are ſerious in your Manner of arguing. I could venture to ſubſcribe almoſt any Thing with the like *mental Reſervations*. Eſtabliſh but your Doctrine upon a firm and permanent Foundation; then return to your own Country and I will be Security that you will be received with open Arms by Diſſenters and Sectariſts of every Denomination; Applications to Parliament to be relieved from Subſcriptions will be unneceſſary, and perhaps you will have a much better Proviſion made for you, than this Country can afford. The plain Inference you make from the three Articles you have quoted appears to be this; that, *if any of the other Articles contain Things contrary to the Conſtruction, which you, in your private Opinion, put upon certain Paſſages of Scripture, you are not bound by them, but by theſe Articles are ſet at Liberty*. Let us view them in the Order of your Arrangement.

The firſt that occurs is the 6th, "Holy Scripture, it affirms, contain"eth all Things neceſſary to Salvation; ſo that whatſoever is not read "therein and may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any Man "to be believed, as an Article of the Faith or be thought requiſite or ne"ceſſary to Salvation." Had you quoted this whole Article and mentioned the Deſign of it, a Comment would have been unneceſſary. The Church had in the preceding Articles pronounced her Creed and eſtabliſhed the grand Pillars of her Faith; you muſt remember, Sir, that there had been Diſputes in the World about certain Tenets, which had nothing for their Support, except mere Traditions of Men; you muſt alſo recollect, that Diſputes had been agitated, as to what Books were truly canonical and what not; the Church therefore, to ſhew that ſhe rejected all Sorts of Traditions and relied ſolely on the Holy Scriptures for the Articles of her Faith, and at the ſame Time, to fix what ſhe judged to be the true Canon of Scripture, adopted this Article; which is evident from the Words following your Quotation; "in the Name of the Holy Scripture "we do underſtand thoſe canonical Books of the old and new Teſtament, "of whoſe Authority was never any Doubt in the Church," ſuch as Geneſis, Exodus, &c. The 20th and 21ſt Articles will ſerve your Purpoſe juſt as much as the 6th; they appear chiefly to be levelled at the Church of Rome; one Paſſage of the 20th is worth your particular Attention, which I ſhall take Occaſion to obſerve upon hereafter. "Neither "may it, that is, the Church, ſo explain one Place of Scripture to draw it "be repugnant to another." When you ſubſcribed theſe three Articles, did you not give your entire "Aſſent and Conſent" to all the reſt, without which you could not have been admitted as a Miniſter of our Church? Next ſucceeds your Quotation from the Office "for the ordering of "Prieſts." May I venture, without being thought too preſumptuous, to look into this Office and examine it a little? Here I ſhall find that, according to your Cuſtom, you have overlooked ſome material Parts, which I take the Liberty of tranſcribing.

The firſt Queſtion put by the Biſhop is, "Do you think in your Heart "that you are truly called, according to the Will of our Lord Jeſus "Chriſt *and the Order of this Church of England*, to the Order and Mi"niſtry of Prieſthood?" Anſwer, "I think it;" then follow the ſecond Queſtion and Anſwer, as you have quoted them. The third Queſtion is "Will you give your faithful Diligence *always* ſo to miniſter the "*Doctrine* and Sacraments and the Diſcipline of Chriſt as the Lord hath "commanded, and *as this Church and Realm hath received the ſame*, &c." Anſwer, "I will ſo do by the Help of the Lord." A material Part of the next Queſtion is, "Will you be ready with all faithful Diligence to "baniſh and drive away all erroneous and ſtrange Doctrines contrary to "God's Word, &c." Anſwer, "I will, the Lord being my Helper." Before this Ceremony you muſt have ſubſcribed the Articles of the Church, which both the Biſhop and you muſt have had in Contemplation, when he ſpoke of the "Order of the Church of England and *what this Church* "*and Realm had received*." You both muſt likewiſe have alluded to what was contained in the Articles, when you engaged to "baniſh and "drive away all erroneous and ſtrange Doctrines." What now is the Queſtion that you have laboured to eſtabliſh by theſe *Authorities*, as you are pleaſed to call them, except that you, and conſequently every other Miniſter of our Church, have a Right to oppugn and explain away all or any of her Doctrines, if they do not coincide with your private Opinions, notwithſtanding the moſt ſolemn Engagements to the contrary. But it ſeems "the Queſtion they are brought to eſtabliſh is a Plea that "you ſtand not in Need of;" why then, I pray, did you produce them? Had you conſidered the Conſequence of allowing all our Clergy, ſome, perhaps, with but a *moderate Share of your profound Erudition and great Depths in Divinity*, to broach and inculcate their own *Conjectures* in Caſes of the laſt Importance, and this, in expreſs Contradiction to the Church, whoſe immediate Miniſters they are? Should they fall into any material Errors, you may not be always at Hand to correct them; or can you ſeriouſly think it more ſafe for the Generality of Men to be influenced by your carping at Words and torturing the plaineſt Texts of Scripture, than to liſten to the Church, by whoſe Wiſdom the Articles of our Faith were eſtabliſhed upon the ſureſt and moſt ſacred Foundations? If we admit the Authority you aſſume and ſet every One at large, what will become of that *Uniformity*, that Decency of good Order, which you undertook to maintain? Inſtead of this, we ſhould have a mere *Babel of Religions* introduced into our Church. But it ſeems to be enough with you, that "while Men reaſon it is no Matter whether they reaſon right or wrong; "let them but reaſon; afford us Light and in that Light let us periſh;" of theſe Poſitions your own Example furniſhes an admirable Illuſtration. Will you be obliging enough to tell the World what you mean by *wrong Reaſoning*? That Fallacies in Argument, eſpecially when decorated with the brilliant Ornaments of Language, too often carry with them, in the Eyes of the Illiterate and Ignorant, ſome Semblance of Reaſon, I will not deny; but is this reaſoning in the Senſe, that you, aſſiſted with all the *dialectick Powers*, ought to repreſent it? That "Superſtition *Arrogance and Hypocriſy* too often aſſume the ſacred Garb of Religion, is much to be lamented; but whoever pretended that this was true Religion? According to your Doctrine, we may ſafely follow any Kind of *Light*, every *Ignis fatuus*, ſince this will *afford* us ſome Sort of "Light," till we are drawn into a Quagmire and ſink up to our Chins; we may, with the utmoſt Security, take every *wrong Reaſoner* for our Guide, even though he may lead us to Perdition. This is not the firſt Time you have broached a Doctrine of pretty much the ſame Complexion. In your printed Sermon you told us that "the more any Community abounds with Perſons, whoſe Senti"ments are the Efflux of Sincerity and Devotion, *abſtract as thoſe Senti*"*ments might be, the better that Community would become*." But did you, at the Time of penning that Sermon, or upon the preſent Occaſion, conſider the Tendency of this "*exoteric Faith*?" I have been taught that it is one of the greateſt "*Deſiderata*" that Mankind ſhould be reſcued and ſaved from Errour, as much as poſſible, both on a civil and religious

Account. Be pleased to reflect how many Evils have flowed in upon the World, partly through the Ignorance of some and for Want of proper Attention and due Consideration in others; this is not likely to be corrected by that *Supineness, Indifference and Self-sufficiency*, which you repeatedly recommend. I will admit the warmest Enthusiast, the most rivetted Bigot in Error to be sincere; that he thinks he sees the true *Light* and persuades himself that he *reasons*; It is to be feared that some of the most abominable Deeds have been committed by those, who thought they did *God Service*, and were even zealous in so doing; can Men of this Stamp be useful either in a civil or religious Society? Or is there any Prospect of their Amendment upon your Principles? Multiply them to your Extent; let them *abound* more and more and tell me what will be the Consequence. Of the Dissenters in this Country, you must allow some to be of a strange Turn; the chief Cause of their Increase is much to be lamented by the true Friends of our Establishment; I believe they are sincere, they think that they *reason*; that they are in the right Way; and God forbid that they should meet with any Kind of Persecution from us. What, in this Situation, have we a Right to expect of our Clergy, but that they reason with and exhort them upon proper Grounds; to speak to them in your Language is, according to my Ideas, to recommend Perseverance in Error. It is much to be wished that all Mankind would drink largely at the pure Fountain of Benevolence (you may call it the "pure Well-Head," if you please) and that none of us would think or speak of our Neighbours, but with Charity; this with me is a *sine qua non* in Religion; but is it sufficient to instruct the Ignorant and reclaim Men from an erroneous to the true Faith? According to what seem to be your Notions, founded on a Scrap of Latin said to be taken from Tacitus, our Church hath committed an egregious Blunder in recommending those Means for preserving Decency and Uniformity within her own Pale, which are most likely to render her desolate.

Having thus far attempted to remove those Prejudices, which you have laboured to excite, and endeavoured to beat down that grand Fortress, in which you have exerted the *boldest Efforts* to intrench yourself, I should now proceed to take a View of some other Parts of your Work, which appear to me just as *harmless*, as they are *candid* and *ingenuous*; but, to avoid too great a Trespass *at once* upon your own and the Reader's Patience; for *this present*, I take Leave, proposing to pay my father Respects, when Health and Leisure will permit.

I am with as much Truth and Sincerity, as you can expect me to be,

Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient, and most humble Servant,

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

To Messr. PURDIE & DIXON.

By inserting the following in your useful Paper, you will oblige a Number of your Readers.

IN two late Papers of Mrs. Rind's, I perused with Satisfaction the Productions of Iatrus. His Wishes seem pointed towards a MEDICAL COLLEGE, the Expediency of which, in a Colony so flourishing as this, is obvious to every thinking Mind. Among the Number of Advantages attending such an Institution, that of discouraging ignorant Pretenders to Medicine would not be the least. The Practice of Physick, in such Hands, calls aloud for the legislative Attention; nor would it be difficult to prevent this Evil any other Way than by making the Recovery of their Fees precarious. Interest is their prevailing Motive. Take away the Prospect of Gain, their mischievous Talents are destroyed on the Instant. I would suppose it impracticable to form a Law to prevent Individuals from employing whom they please; but such a one as I have already hinted at would, I fancy, have an exceeding good Effect. For Instance, "*Let it be put out of the Power of any Person practising Physick in this Colony to recover their Fees, by Course of Law, unless properly qualified for the Business.*" It is the Opinion of many, who wish well to Mankind, that this Measure would be exceedingly salutary. I am not ambitious of appearing in publick, but the Duty I owe to Society induces me to offer a few Hints on a Matter of so much Importance to the Community, of which I am a Member.

I have said there is a Person in Louisa, infinitely more bold and daring in the Profession of Medicine than the Genius of Caroline celebrated by Pope, with an Understanding vastly below the Level of Mankind, and a Practice of not more than two Months under a Country Practitioner, who has thrust himself upon us a Physician, and strikes, indiscriminately, at every Disorder incident to the human Frame—Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy. These are his favourite Diseases, either of which he undertakes to cure with the most confident Assurance, and never failing to flatter his Patients with a Continuity of Sufferings, until Death, in Compassion to their Sufferings, snatches them from his Clutches. I beg Leave to recite one Anecdote whereby the World may judge of his Abilities. Not long since one of his Acquaintance had a valuable Wench, on many Parts of whose Body grew a Number of Excrescencies, commonly called Wens. Her Master was somewhat uneasy about them, and applied to the Doctor for his Advice. He proposed Extirpation, as the most eligible Method of Cure. Accordingly he prepares his Instruments, Dressings, &c. &c. and at length proceeds to Business. After cutting off several, with some Success, he was encouraged to attempt another, of a larger Size, on some Part of her Body. Here mark the Catastrophe! an unlucky Artery, which the Doctor never dreamed of, sheltered itself behind the Wen, and in cutting rather too deep he made an Acquaintance with it not much to the Advantage of the Patient. She bled amazingly, nor were all the Stypticks in his Shop of any Avail, the Blood continuing to rush out at the Orifice. By Turns she raved, sung, capered, cursed his hard Fortune, and, quitting the Room in Despair, left the Victim to her own Fate. In a few Hours, she expired.

This Fact, for some Time, checked the Ardour of his chirurgical Purposes, but he still keeps on in the more gentle Walk of Medicine, and when he chances to lose a Patient (which by the Bye is pretty often the Case), he consoles himself with having discharged his Conscience, that he did the best he could, and laments that the Medicine he gave had not a more salutary Effect. Shocking Consolation, indeed! But you will take Leave of him for the present.

Should the Wishes of Iatrus, with Regard to a Medical Institution, prove abortive, or should these Hints, in which I am joined perhaps by two Thirds of the Colony, prove of no Availance, there is still another Method, which, if followed, would tend in some Measure to reform the present Practice of Physick in this Country; I mean that of forming MEDICAL SOCIETIES. Those who, from a Consciousness of their Inferiority in the Art of Medicine, did not choose to become Members, would at least lie under such a Stigma as would deter Gentlemen of tolerable Understandings from employing them. Their Example would most probably be followed by those of the meaner Sort, and thus, in the End, prove of infinite Service to the Community in general. Should this ever be the Case, we shall probably see some of our highest physical Characters returning to their old Trades of Barber-Surgeons, Blacksmiths, Joiners, &c. &c. &c. That it ever may be the Case, is very warmly the Wish of

CLEOMENES.

P. G. April 26, 1774.

Mr. PURDIE,

AS there is no Inconvenience which seems to be more universally complained of in this Country than the Want of proper Education for our Youth, certainly no Improvement or Regulation ought more immediately to demand our Attention; for, as Education forms the Minds of Men, it is a Duty incumbent on every Person, who either wishes well to his Country or Family, to contribute every Thing in his Power which can add to the Instruction of his Children, because on their Well-doing will depend the Happiness and Success of the succeeding Generation. It is confessed, on all Hands, that we have not either a sufficient Number, or proper Kinds, of Seminaries for the Education of Youth. We have no publick Schools, nor any Thing which can justly bear the Title of a Seminary, except the College of William and Mary; and even that, upon its first Institution, was so injudiciously established as scarce, in any Degree, to answer the Intention of its Founders. The Plan upon which the Charter was granted appears to have been so very contracted and defective, owing perhaps to the Smallness of the Funds appropriated at that Time for its Maintenance, that it becomes the Duty of the present Age to rectify every Inconvenience which our Ancestors may have laboured under, either from the Want of sufficient Funds or Information. The Wealth and Populousness of this Country have increased so prodigiously, since the Foundation of the College, that I think a Neglect of such general Benefits as proper Seminaries, amply endowed, becomes highly criminal, especially when it is so very obvious that our Circumstances will fully enable us to make every Improvement, which, upon a full and candid Examination, may be found requisite. The Charter of the present College, being, as I said before, granted upon too contracted a Plan, it must of Course become necessary to apply for a new one, upon a more liberal and enlarged Bottom. I could wish to have it converted entirely into an University, upon exactly the same Principles as Oxford and Cambridge, where the Youth should be admitted after they had obtained a classical Education elsewhere. Fellowships, Professorships, and Scholarships, might be erected for young Gentlemen from a publick Grammar School, which would be comfortable Retreats for Men of Science, where they might pursue their Studies with Ease and Independence. The Fellows would act as private Tutors to young Gentlemen, upon their Entrance into the University, for very moderate Compensations; which, with the Revenues arising from the College, would afford them a comfortable Support, until they should think proper to remove to other Employments in Life. Those Vacancies might readily be supplied, by the most able of the Scholars, and the Number of such Scholars filled up from the publick Grammar School, which I would recommend the Establishment of in some principal Town, as Fredericksburg, upon nearly the same Plan as Eton or Westminster, where Youth might be commodiously boarded and provided for, and when properly qualified sent to the University; and Persons of the smallest Prospects and Fortunes, only, should be admitted on the Foundation of this School. I should hope that the supposed Expense might not alarm, or prevent the Legislative Body from adopting some Scheme of this Kind. I myself was educated in publick, and think I can form a tolerable Conjecture as to the Disbursements immediately necessary on this Occasion; and, from the Calculation I have made, I believe I am not mistaken when I assert that 5000*l.* per Annum will fully answer every Purpose. For, in the Scheme I have projected, I do not suppose any Persons are to be educated at the publick Expense but such as, by the Narrowness of their Fortunes, are absolutely unable to maintain themselves. Nor can, I think, any reasonable Objection be made; because, from what I have been told, by many Gentlemen who have an Opportunity of being well acquainted with the Revenues of the present College, I am induced to believe they will be nearly adequate to the Purposes proposed: For that Table which, I am informed, is now so burthensome, would be applied to the Support of the Members on the Foundation; and the young Gentlemen, whose Parents should approve of those Places of Education, would be maintained in the same Manner as Youth are maintained in the Seminaries in England. Thus, for the trifling Sum of 5000*l.* per Annum (for trifling it certainly is in Comparison either with the Wealth or Extent of this Country) we should have it in our Power to educate our Children to Advantage: We should avoid the certain Expense of foreign Education, and by frequently seeing them be able to judge what Employments in Life might be best adapted to their respective Dispositions: Our Youth, by living at the University, would be under decent and manly Restrictions; and, residing in our Metropolis, would become gradually introduced into Life; and, instead of roving about in Idleness and Dissipation, would find their Residence in the University honourable, where they would be considered as young Men, and treated with a Respect and Distinction unknown in the present College. In short, the Advantages arising from a Plan of this Sort are so numerous, and obvious, that it is unnecessary to urge it any farther. I have, Mr. PURDIE, through the Channel of your Paper, delivered my Thoughts on this Subject, in Hopes that the Legislative Body, and Visiters of William and Mary College, will co-operate in their Endeavours to make such Establishments as in their Wisdom they shall think will most effectually promote that great publick Blessing,

THE INSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF OUR YOUTH.

B. R.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

DANTZICK, *September 5.*

WE have long wondered here at the Supineness of the English Nation under the Prussian Impositions upon its Trade entering OUR Port. WE did not, till lately, know the Claims, ancient and modern, that hang over that Nation, and therefore could not suspect that it might submit to those Impositions from a Sense of Duty, or from Principles of Equity. The following Edict, just made publick, may, if serious, throw some Light upon this Matter.

"Frederick, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. &c. &c. to "all present and to come, Health. The Peace now enjoyed throughout our Dominions having afforded US Leisure to apply OURSELVES to the Regulation of Commerce, the Improvement of OUR "Finances, and at the same Time the easing OUR domestick Subjects "in their Taxes: For these Causes, and other good Considerations "US thereunto moving, WE hereby make known, that, after having "deliberated these Affairs in OUR Council, present OUR dear Brothers, and other great Officers of the State, Members of the same, "WE, of OUR certain Knowledge, full Power, and Authority Royal, "have made and issued this present Edict, viz.

"Whereas it is well known to all the World that the first German "Settlements made in the Island of Britain were by Colonies of People "Subjects to OUR renowned Ducal Ancestors, and drawn from their "Dominions under the Conduct of Hengist, Horsa, Hella, Uffa, Cerdicus, Ida, and others, and that the said Colonies have flourished under "the Protection of OUR august House for Ages past, have never been "emancipated therefrom, and yet have hitherto yielded little Profit to "the same; and whereas WE OURSELVES have in the last War, fought "for and defended the said Colonies against the Power of France, and "thereby enabled them to make Conquests from the said Power in America, for which WE have not yet received adequate Compensation; "and whereas it is just and expedient that a Revenue should be raised "from the said Colonies in Britain towards OUR Indemnification, and "that those who are Descendents of OUR ancient Subjects, and thence "still owe US due Obedience, should contribute to the replenishing of "OUR Royal Coffers, as they must have done had their Ancestors "remained in the Territories now to US appertaining: WE do therefore hereby ordain, and command, that, from and after the Date of "these Presents, there shall be levied and paid to OUR Officers of the "Customs, on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, and on all Grain "and other Produce of the Earth exported from the said Island of "Britain, and on all Goods of whatever Kind imported into the same, "a Duty of 4½ per Cent. *ad Valorem*, for the Use of US and OUR "Successours. And that the said Duty may more effectually be collected, "WE do hereby ordain, that all Ships or Vessels bound from Great "Britain to any other Part of the World, or from any other Part of the "World to Great Britain, shall, in their respectives Voyages, touch at "OUR Port of Konigsberg, there to be unladen, searched, and charged "with the said Duties.

"And whereas there have been, from Time to Time, discovered in "the said Island of Great Britain, by OUR Colonists there, many "Mines or Beds of Iron Stone, and sundry Subjects of OUR ancient "Dominion, skilful in converting the said Stone into Metal, have in "Times past transported themselves thither, carrying with them and "communicating that Art, and the Inhabitants of the said Island, presuming that they had a natural Right to make the best Use they could "of the natural Productions of their Country for their own Benefit, "have not only built Furnaces for smelting the said Stone into Iron, but "have erected Plating Forges, Slitting Mills, and Steel Furnaces, for "the more convenient manufacturing of the same, thereby endangering "a Diminution of the said Manufacture in OUR ancient Dominions: "WE do therefore hereby farther ordain, that, from and after the Date "hereof, no Mill, or other Engine for slitting or rolling of Iron, or any "Plating Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, or any Furnace for "making Steel, shall be erected or continued in the said Island of Great "Britain; and the Lord Lieutenant of every County in the said Island is "hereby commanded, on Information of any such Erection within his "County, to order, and by Force to cause, the same to be abated and "destroyed, as he shall answer the Neglect thereof to US at his Peril. "But WE are, nevertheless, graciously pleased to permit the Inhabitants "of the said Island to transport their Iron into Prussia, there to be "manufactured, and to them returned, they paying OUR Prussian "Subjects for the Workmanship, with all the Costs of Commission, "Freight, and Risk coming and returning, any Thing herein contained "to the contrary notwithstanding.

"We do not, however, think fit to extend this our Indulgence to "the Article of Wool; but meaning to encourage not only the manufacturing of Woollen Cloth, but also the raising of Wool in OUR "ancient Dominions, and to prevent both, as much as may be, in OUR "said Island, WE do hereby absolutely forbid the Transportation of Wool "from thence, even to the Mother Country, Prussia; and that those "Islanders may be farther and more effectually restrained in making any "Advantage of their own Wool in the Way of Manufacture, WE command that none shall be carried out of one County into another, nor "shall any Worsted Bay, or Woollen Yarn, Cloth, Says, Bays, Kerseys, Serges, Friezes, Druggets, Cloth Serges, Shalloons, or any "other Drapery Stuffs or Woollen Manufactures whatsoever, made up or "mixed with Wool in any of the said Counties, be carried into any other "County, or be Water-born even across the smallest River or Creek, on "Penalty of Forfeiture of the same, together with the Boats, Carriages, "Horses, &c. that shall be employed in removing them. Nevertheless, "OUR loving Subjects there are hereby permitted (if they think proper) "to use all their Wool as Manure for the Improvement of their Lands.

"And whereas the Art and Mystery of making Hats is arrived at "great Perfection in Prussia, and the making of Hats by OUR remote "Subjects ought to be as much as possible restrained; and forasmuch as "the Islanders before mentioned, being in Possession of Wool, Beaver, "and other Furs, have presumptuously conceived they had a Right to "make some Advantage thereof, by manufacturing the same into Hats, "to the Prejudice of OUR domestick Manufacture, WE do therefore "hereby strictly command, and ordain, that no Hats or Felts whatsoever, "dyed or undyed, finished or unfinished, shall be loaden or put into or "upon any Vessel, Cart, Carriage, or Horse, to be transported or "conveyed out of one County in the said Island into another County, "or to any other Place whatsoever, by any Person or Persons whatsoever, "on Pain of forfeiting the same, with a Penalty of 500*l.* Sterling for "every Offence. Nor shall any Hatmaker in any of the said Counties "employ more than two Apprentices, on Penalty of 5*l.* Sterling per "Month; WE intending hereby that such Hatmakers, being so restrained both in the Production and Sale of their Commodity, may find no "Advantage in continuing their Business. But lest the said Islanders "should suffer Inconvenience by the Want of Hats, WE are farther "graciously pleased to permit them to send their Beaver Furs to Prussia, "and WE also permit Hats made thereof to be exported from Prussia to "Britain, the People thus favoured to pay all Costs and Charges of "manufacturing, Interest, Commission to OUR Merchants, Enforance, "and Freight going and returning, as in the Case of Iron.

"And lastly, being willing farther to favour OUR said Colonies in "Britain, WE do hereby also ordain and command, that all the "Thieves, Highway and Street Robbers, House Breakers, Forgers, "Murderers, Sodomites, and Villains of every Denomination, who have "forfeited their Lives to the Law in Prussia, but whom WE, in OUR "great Clemency, do not think fit here to hang, shall be emptied out of "OUR Jails into the said Island of Great Britain, for the better peopling "of that Country.

"We flatter OURSELVES that these OUR Royal Regulations and "Commands will be thought just and reasonable by OUR much favoured "Colonists in England, the said Regulations being copied from their own "Statutes of 10th and 11th of William III. Ch. 10, 5th George II. "Ch. 22, 23d George II. Ch. 29, 4th George I. Ch. 11, and from "other equitable Laws made by their Parliaments, or from Instructions "given by their Princes, or from Resolutions of both Houses entered into "for the good Government of their own Colonies in Ireland and America.

"And all Persons in the said Island are hereby cautioned not to oppose, "in any Wise, the Execution of this OUR Edict, or any Part thereof, "such Opposition being High Treason, of which all who are suspected "shall be transported in Fetters from Britain to Prussia, there to be tried "and executed according to the Prussian Law. Such is OUR Pleasure.

"Given at Potsdam, this 25th Day of the Month of August, 1773, "and in the 33d Year of OUR Reign. By the King, in his Council.

"RECHTMÆSSIG, Secretary."

Some take this Edict to be merely one of the King's *Jeux d'Esprit*; others suppose it serious, and that he means a Quarrel with England. But all here think the Assertion it concludes with, "that these Regulations are copied from Acts of the English Parliament respecting their "Colonies," a very injurious One; it being impossible to believe that a People distinguished for their Love of Liberty, a Nation so wise, so liberal in its Sentiments, so just and equitable towards its Neighbours, should, from mean and injudicious Views of petty immediate Profit, treat its own Children in a Manner so arbitrary and tyrannical!

REVENGE *hateful to* GENEROUS SOULS.

NOTHING more distinguishes a great and noble Soul than the regarding Injuries with Contempt, and despising every Opportunity for Revenge. A generous Mind will ever find more Pleasure in forgiving than resenting Ingratitude. The ungrateful Man, who is made sensible of his Errour by Reason and Kindness, is doubly conquered; for he is then deprived not only of the Ability, but even of the Wish, to be farther hurtful, and he sinks into himself with Shame and Confusion. I was led into these Reflections from the following Passage in a celebrated French Historian, and, though it may not be new to many of your learned Readers, yet I shall venture to trouble you with it in English, as I presume it will not be unacceptable to the many who have not read it.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, who had been of infinite Service to the Athenian People, on his Departure to conduct the War, submitted to them the Care of his Wife and Children. Unfortunately, he lost the Battle, and was obliged to seek Safety in Flight. He determined, as the most prudent Method, to take Refuge among his good Friends the Athenians; but those ungrateful People refused to receive him, and even sent to him his Wife and Children, pretending there could be little Security for them in Athens, from whence the Enemy would soon be in a Condition to take them.

The Behaviour pierced Demetrius to the Heart; for nothing so sensibly affects generous Souls as the Ingratitude of Friends, made such by repeated Acts of Kindness and Generosity.

Some Time after, when Fortune had given a happier Turn to the Fate of his Arms, and placed him at the Head of a powerful Army, he turned his Attention towards Athens, and laid Siege to that City. The Athenians, concluding they had no Mercy to expect from Demetrius, resolved to die Sword in Hand, and published an Edict, declaring it instant Death to those who should propose surrendering to that Prince; but they forgot that they had no Corn in the City, and that they should soon be in Want of Bread.

After having a long Time suffered the most cruel Hunger, the most reasonable of the Besieged declared, as their Opinion, that it was better for Demetrius to kill them at one Stroke than to die a lingering Death by Famine. Perhaps, said they, Demetrius may save our Wives and Children. This Advice prevailed, and the Gates of the City were thrown open to the Conqueror.

Demetrius then ordered that all the married Men should be assembled in some spacious Place, that his Soldiers, Sword in Hand, might surround them. Nothing was then seen in that City but Horrour and Confusion; Wives embracing their Husbands, Children their Fathers, and taking the last Farewel of each other.

When they were all assembled, Demetrius, who was placed on an Eminence, reproached them for their Ingratitude in the severest Terms, and could not refrain himself from Tears. The Multitude kept Silence, expecting every Moment he would order the Soldiery to massacre them; but how great was their Astonishment when they heard the good Prince say, "My Design is to convince you of your Ingratitude towards me; it was not to an Enemy you refused Assistance, but to a Prince who loved you, who loves you still, and who seeks no other Revenge but in pardoning you and making you happy. Go each of you home; while you have been standing here, my Soldiers, by my Orders, have furnished your Houses with Corn and Bread."

Notes of Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON'S *Tour to* SCOTLAND *and the* WESTERN ISLES.

BEING asked how he liked his Entertainment in the Highlands, he said, "the Sauce to every Thing was the Benevolence of the Inhabitants, which cannot be too much commended; I love the People better than their Country."

He was a Week at the Seat of the Laird of M'Leod, in the Isle of Sky. This young Chieftain is not yet one and twenty, but is an Honour to his Country, by his generous Regard for his People; he stops their emigrating to America, by which, while he preserves the Consequence of his own Family, he does an essential Service to the State, by keeping so many brave Men at home for its Defence. Mr. Johnson said, "he never met with a Man who, at his Age, had advanced his Understanding so much, who had more Desire to learn, or who had learned more."

In the Island of Rasay, he found the Laird of that Island a most agreeable and hospitable Gentleman, with a Family of three Sons, and ten Daughters, all by one Lady. He said that he here saw a patriarchal Scene, just what he had come to see.

When he was at St. Andrew's, somebody happened to ask where John Knox was buried. Mr. Johnson, whose High Church Principles are well known, and who never disguises them, said, "I hope in the Highway. I have been seeing some of the Effects of his Reformation."

He went to see Hawthornden, where his Namesake, Ben Johnson, visited the ingenious Mr. Drummond. He saw the Place by Moonlight, and the Caves by Candle Light.

When in the Isle of Sky, he paid a Visit to the celebrated Lady so well known by the Name of Miss Flora Macdonald, whose heroick Adventures in 1745 have rendered her Fame immortal with the Generous of all Parties. She is now the Wife of Mr. Macdonald of Kingsburgh, at whose House Mr. Johnson stayed a Night.

He was at great Pains to inquire into the Authenticity of the Poems published to the World as the Works of Ossian, an ancient Highland Bard; but it is said, that he is confirmed in his Disbelief.

These few Notes we have offered to our Readers as a *Whet*, before the instructive and entertaining Account of this extraordinary Expedition of Mr. Johnson, which is impatiently expected from that admirable Writer.

BOSTON, *April* 18.

Extract of a Letter from St. Croix, *March* 14, 1774.

"TO complete the Ruin of this Island, we have a Stamp Act, which has just taken Place, and is perhaps the most oppressive Order ever imposed, even in oppressive Governments. Every Man in common Business is obliged to use Stamp Paper: A running Account is forfeited if on common Paper, and the Party rendering it severely fined; Receipts are not valid unless stamped; Paper for Obligations are exceeding high, some Sheets costing 200 Pieces of Eight; a Sheet for a Bill of Sale is four Pieces of Eight, for an Account four Ryals. At this Rate, the Country will soon lose all the English Inhabitants; for no true Englishman will ever live under such Oppression. These Stamps are not all we are to expect; a few Months will convince us that the Expenses of that Kind of Paper will be trivial to other Burthens and Taxes we shall be made to pay, such as a heavy Poll Tax on the white People. All Dry Goods are, and must, be stamped, and such as are not are forfeited; also an additional Duty on Produce is expected. These are great Hardships on the Continent, as well as us here; and I do not know what Way to bring our Tyrants to Reason, but by your withholding your Trade from us one Year. I believe the Inhabitants would suffer a temporary Inconvenience for a lasting Establishment, on a good Footing; for by a Stagnation of Trade from America, even for a few Months, little or no Money would go into the King's Treasury, and then our Governour would see the Dependence of this Island was on the Continent both for the Means of Sustenance and Money."

Captain Kennedy, arrived at New York in 43 Day from Madeira, informs, that a Brig belonging to Liverpool, bound for the Coast of Africa, late commanded by Captain Spencer, arrived at that Island a few Days before he sailed, and that the People on Board gave the following Account, viz. That in the Month of February the Boatswain and Part of the Crew had formed a Plan to run away with the Vessel; to effect which, in the Night, the Watch upon Deck went below and murdered the Captain, chief Mate, and Carpenter, and threw them overboard, when the Command was taken by the Boatswain, who ordered out the Boat with a Number of Hands to look out for Madeira, there being too many on Board to his Mind, the Number 35. But one of the Crew left behind being in the Captain's Interest, and who expected to share the Fate of his Master, soon gave the Boatswain his Quietus with a Hammer, assumed the Command of the Brig, followed the Boat, took out those concerned in the Murder, secured them, and arrived safe at Madeira a few Days after.

We hear that a Whaling Sloop belonging to this Town, and another owned by Mr. Gideon Almy of Tiverton, as they were watering in a Harbour at Hispaniola, were seized by a French Frigat, carried into Port au Prince, and condemned.

PORTSMOUTH, *April* 15.

THE Establishment of a constitutional Conveyance of Intelligence, publick and private, proposed by Mr. William Goddard of Philadelphia, and so warmly seconded by our Southern Brethren, appears, to the Friends of Freedom in this Capital, as necessary and useful as it is honourable, safe, and practicable. The Letters brought by the above mentioned Gentleman from the Southward, we find, have been received at Boston, &c. with that cordial Satisfaction which Brethren united by common Interest, and common Danger, experience in finding each Part of such combined Interest generously sharing its full Proportion of the common Service; and the Letter from the Boston Committee, to that of this Town, hath met with every possible Mark of respectful Attention. At the last Meeting of our Committee, with the Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Town, a Subscription was unanimously agreed upon, similar to one already opened at Boston; and we doubt not, from the glorious Beginning, but it will be soon filled up with the Names of the principal Inhabitants of all Ranks, or their Proxies. Mr. Goddard having been furnished with Letters from the respective Committees of all the Southern Colonies, set out from hence on Wednesday last, via Newbury Port, Salem, and Marblehead, after expressing the respectful and grateful Sentiments he entertained of the patriotick Spirit and Urbanity of those to whom he had the Pleasure of being introduced in this; and it is generally thought he will have such Report to make, of his Doings, and their Success, as will gratify every Friend to the Rights of America.

Previous to Mr. Goddard's Departure, he transmitted his Plan, with a Numbers of Letters, to the Friends of Liberty at Casco Bay.

We hear that the spirited Inhabitants of Newbury Port have warmly patronised the Plan for establishing a CONSTITUTIONAL POST OFFICE in America. At their last Meeting on the Business, they agreed to raise a Fund sufficient to bring the Mails from Boston to that Place, at least.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 25.

Extract of a Letter from LONDON, *dated February* 2, 1774.

"FROM the general Spirit of all Ranks of People, the Conduct and Imprudence of the Bostonians is much censured; and, if Fame proves true (which God forbid) coercive Measures are intended. Yesterday the Earl of Buckinghamshire made a Motion in the House of Peers, when the Colonists were declared to be in open Rebellion. A Fleet of fourteen Sail of the Line was proposed to be sent out, to put a Stop to all their Commerce; six of those to be sent to Boston, three to New York, three to your Place, and the other two to be stationed at Halifax, to wait the Admiral's Directions; also 10,000 Land Forces, under the Command of an able General. The Massachusett's Charter to be forfeited; and, as a Stigma on that Province, that all the Ships hereafter must call and discharge their Cargoes in Britain, and reload them before they can proceed to a foreign Market. This Motion was withdrawn till such Time as all Letters and Papers from the different Governours were regularly laid before the House, which it is said is to be done to-morrow. I am sorry to add, that in those forcive Measures not only the Court but the Country Party joins. Such is my Information, which I pray to God may prove false."

Extract of a Letter from LONDON, *dated February* 18, 1774.

"Six Ships of War, and seven Regiments, are ordered for America, with all Expedition; for what Purpose, Time must discover. The Premier is much perplexed, on Account of the Behaviour of the Bostonians; and Great Britain is determined to enforce due Obedience to her Laws, as the Mother Country. The Letters sent to Boston by Dr. Franklin have made much Noise here, and he has been roughly handled by the Ministry for the same; but it is pretty well known, with us, that the said Letters were given by Mr. Whatley to the late Honourable George Grenville, at whose Death they fell into the Hands of Lord Temple, who gave them to the Honourable Mr. Fitzherbert, and they were by that Gentleman given to Dr. Franklin."

Extract of a Letter from LONDON, *dated February* 18, 1774.

"Your American Affairs are so much the Subject of Conversation here, that your Letter by Captain Ayres was doubtly acceptable. I showed Part of it to some of our East India Folks, who seem a good Deal mortified at the Spirit of the People on your Side, though they affect to treat the Disappointment they have met with very lightly. If I can believe them, it is a ministerial Piece of Business, yet the Ministry say not. However that may be, it comes at such an unlucky Time that it must embarrass them. No less than three Councils are said to be held in one Week in Consequence, and some of the Trumpeters in the House have attempted to sound an Alarm; yet, after all, there are many here who applaud your Resolution, though, if the Tea from Boston had been sent back as yours was, you would have had more Advocates here. Notwithstanding all the Threats of the Ministry, it is probable the Whole will vanish in Smoke, for it does not seem probable they will risk any very violent Measures."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in LONDON, *dated February* 19.

"The ministerial People here are outrageously angry with Dr. Franklin. They took Occasion, when he was attending the Committee of Council with the Petition of the Massachusett's Bay, to set the Solicitor General upon him; who, leaving the Business that was before their Lordships, in a virulent Invective of an Hour, filled with Scurrility, abused him personally, to the great Entertainment of 35 Lords of the Privy Council, who had been purposely invited as to a Bull-Baiting. Not one of them had the Sense to reflect on the Impropriety and Indecency of treating, in so ignominious a Manner, a publick Messenger, whose Character in all Nations, savage as well as civilized, used to be deemed sacred, and his Person under publick Protection, even when coming from an Enemy; nor did one of them check the Orator's Extravagance, and recall him to the Point under Consideration, but generally appeared much delighted, chuckling, laughing, and sometimes loudly applauding. I did not before think it possible for any Persons, in their Stations, to behave in a Manner so extremely unbecoming, especially when sitting in a judicial Capacity. I never was in America, but I do not believe that any Judges or Justices of any of your Inferiour Courts, in the back Counties, would have conducted themselves with so little Dignity, or have disgraced themselves so much, as to suffer a Lawyer to treat even a Criminal at their Bar with such Outrage. Luckily, however, for the Doctor, those Actions of his, which they pitched upon to vilify him for, in the Opinion of all good and sensible Men here, were as truly virtuous and good as any which dignify human Nature; the first being an Endeavour to lessen the Resentment of New England towards Great Britain, by convincing that Country that the sending of Troops, and other Measures they complained of, did not take their Rise from an inimical Disposition towards them here, but were originally planned and recommended by some of their own People. This he effected, by returning thither the Governours's Letters. The other was the Doctor's endeavouring to prevent Bloodshed between two private Persons, by avowing publickly that Transaction. Had Administration been really disposed to a Reconciliation with America, they might have made a good Use of the first Discovery, dismissed the two Mischief Makers, reversed the Measures, and restored Harmony between the two Countries; but, instead of thanking him for giving them so good an Opening, they seem ready to crucify him. It was formerly said, *Blessed are the Peace Makers*, and the *saving of a Citizen*, among the ancient Romans, was thought to merit particular Honours; but the Morals of our Court, it seems, are different, and the very reverse of those taught by Philosophers and the Gospel. Being, however, satisfied within, the Doctor stood the Abuse extremely well, and felt the Advantage of a good Conscience, which wonderfully supports a Man on such Occasions, beyond what could be imagined, without Trial; and he has had the Satisfaction to find that he has lost no Friends by this Attempt to disgrace him, his House having ever since been filled with Visitants, who come purposely to show their Regard for him, and express their Indignation at the unworthy Treatment he received. Some, who could not come, have written him Letters to the same Purpose. Wedderburne's Speech is printed, to spread the Defamation wider; but being a little ashamed of it, they have left out of it much of the Ribaldry, so that, compared with what it was, it is now a very decent Performance. The Doctor intends, however, before his Departure, I hear, to give it a full Answer. It was with great Reluctance, I am told, that the Postmasters General despatched him from his Office, as they knew his long and faithful Services in that Department; but the Orders they received, from the Ministry, were so positive, that they could not refuse obeying them, without giving great Offence. When People give weak Reasons for strong Resentment, One is apt to suspect they are not the true Reasons; so I fancy, sometimes, that the Doctor's returning those Letters could not be the Foundation of all this Fury, and that possibly the Preface to the Boston Pamphlet, the Prussian Edict, and the Rules for diminishing a great Empire, are suspected to be his, and yet not mentioned, lest the Attention of the Publick should be more turned towards those Pieces, which are thought to expose the late Measures too poignantly. Fleets and Troops are talked of to be sent to America, but what they are to do when they come there I am at a Loss to know, except it be to seize Individuals, and send them here to be punished. God give us all a little more Wisdom!" [AMEN.]

The Arrivals in York and James River have furnished us with the following Intelligence.

PETERSBURG, *February* 11.

IN the few Skirmishes which the advanced Parties of General Bibikow's Army have had with the Rebels, the latter have hitherto been always defeated. The Troops appear so animated against them, that, notwithstanding the strictest Orders to give Quarter to those who are willing to surrender, it has hitherto been impossible to oblige them to do so.

From the DANUBE, *February* 18. The Turks have made some Movements which seemed to show some intended Enterprise against the Russians this Winter. We learn from Yassy, that from the 18th of last Month the Pacha of Widdin had sent several Detachments into Valachia, who had passed the Aluta, near Krajova; but as the Russians are posted in such a Manner that they can soon assemble in great Numbers, it will be very difficult for Hassan Bey to attempt any Thing against them. What, however, puts a Stop to any Enterprises of the Turks, is, that the Grand Visiar and Hassan Bey are declared Enemies to each other, each attributing to himself the Honour of driving the Russians from before Silistria, and constraining them to repass the Danube.

WARSAW, *February* 19. According to our last Advices from Petersburg, a Person of Distinction, accused of having taken Part in the Rebellion, has been beheaded. General Bibikow, whom the Empress has sent against the Insurgents, finding the Number of Troops under him too small to attempt any Thing against them, who are greatly increased in Number, has demanded a Reinforcement, which is to be immediately sent to him; and some Regiments from the Frontiers of Finland, Livonia, and Poland, are on their March to join him. Another Nation of Tartars has joined the Revolters, who have destroyed the new Establishments at Casan.

LONDON, *March* 3.

THEY write from Ratisbon, in Silesia, that an Earthquake happened there in the Night between the 26th and 27th ult. in which the Parish Church, which had stood 500 Years, fell down, and ruined several Houses in the Neighbourhood. The Fortress, on the opposite Shore of the River Oder, was likewise greatly damaged. In the Ball which was fixed upon the Head of the Church Tower an Iron Chest was found sealed up, which was sent to his Prussian Majesty.

The present Grand Seignior, it is said, proposes to submit the Differences between the Porte and Russia to the Mediation of Great Britain.

By the last Holland Mail, Advice was received of a Conflagration at Geneva, by which the great Church, with many other publick and private Buildings, have been destroyed.

This Day, at twelve o'Clock, the Adelphi Lottery began drawing, at the great Room formerly Jonathan's Coffeehouse, in Exchange Alley; when No. 3599 was drawn a Blank, but, being the first drawn Ticket, is entitled to 5000l.

Advices from Rome, dated February 5th, informs us that Mr. Hamilton hath discovered in the Territory of Civita Lavinia a subterraneous Chamber walled, into which an Opening has been made, and eleven remarkable antique Statues were found therein, almost entire.

DIARY of the PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

March 7. The Earl of Dartmouth presented to the House of Lords a Message from his Majesty, wherein his Majesty was most graciously pleased to recommend to their most serious Consideration the late Disturbances in America, particularly the unjustifiable Outrages lately committed by the People of Boston; to which most gracious Message an humble Address was immediately moved for, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the Lords with white Staves.

Lord Dartmouth likewise presented to the House of Peers several Papers relative to the late Disturbances in America, which were ordered to be taken into Consideration on Thursday sennight, and the Lords to be summoned.

This Day Lord North presented a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, and desired Leave to bring it up. The Members were all desired to be uncovered, and it was read; setting forth, that of late several unhappy Disturbances had arisen among his Majesty's Subjects in America; that he had ordered such Papers as could give any Information of the Proceedings to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, hoping to have their Assistance in seeing the Laws duly executed. Lord North then presented a Bundle of Papers respecting America, the Heads of which were read over, purporting to be Letters to and from the Massachuset's Bay, Boston, New Hampshire, &c. Letters from Lord Barrington, Lord Hillsborough, Mr. Gray, Cowper, &c.

Mr. R—ce moved, that an Address be presented to his Majesty for his great Goodness in ordering his Message and the American Papers to be laid before that House, and to assure his Majesty that his faithful Commons would, without Delay, exert every Means in their Power to see the Laws duly executed in America. He prefaced his Motion with a long Account of the Rise and Progress of the American rebellious Proceedings, and was much for using spirited Measures to bring them to a Compliance.

Lord C———re said, he agreed with the Honourable Gentleman, and hoped he should see this Measure carried through with Unanimity; he should therefore second the Motion.

Mr. D———ll spoke greatly against the Propriety of Measures that had been heretofore adopted; and said, let those wise Heads who brought us into Trouble now extricate us. He was very severe on Administration throughout his whole Speech.

Col. J———gs said, he would object to the Words "every Means," and should move an Amendment, that "proper Means."

Mr. E—is said nearly the same as Mr. R—ce, and was for spirited Measures being used.

Mr. E. B—ke desired his Majesty's Speeches from 1768 to 1770, and the Answers, might be read, all which tended to America; and the last Answer was nearly the same as the present Address proposed, setting forth, that his faithful Commons would, without Delay, exert every Means, &c. He said he had looked carefully over the Journals, and could not find one Measure that Parliament adopted that Session, notwithstanding their Promise to his Majesty; he should therefore be against their promising again, unless he was sure they meant to perform.

The S———r G——l said, it was not right to recriminate on Parliament that had done wrong heretofore; that the only Way to settle this Business would be all to go about it unanimously.

Mr. E. B——ke, in a Speech of an Hour and a Half, set forth the Absurdity of the Proceedings concerning American Affairs heretofore, saying, were we to expect any Good from the same Person who advised those Measures? He said, we wanted a Change of Governours, both at home and abroad; and was extremely severe on the Noble Lord (North) and Administration, and arraigned the Whole of their Conduct. On recapitulating the Whole of the Stamp Act, he said, before they proposed their Address, promising to redress Evils, it would be more parliamentary to inquire whether those Abuses existed. As to recriminating, it was very proper, as we might then see and learn, from Experience, what Good might be produced.

Lord G——ne said, in his Opinion, our repealing the Stamp Act had made the Americans think we had no Right to tax them, and in a great Measure was the Cause of our present Misfortunes.

Mr. E. B—ke replied to him.

General C———y set forth the Nature of the Proceedings heretofore, and said, in his Opinion, had the Stamp Act not been repealed, we should entirely have lost America. He said, we must now come to a Resolution, either to tax or not tax America. In his Opinion, we had no Right to tax them; that they were a loyal People, as might be seen by their former Conduct.

Lord N—th said, the Time allotted for the reading of the Papers was Thursday; but as there were more of them than he first imagined, he had no Objection of postponing the reading of them till Friday next, and on Monday to resolve upon them.

The Question concerning the Address was put, and carried.

March 9. This Day the Right Honourable Sir William Meredith, Baronet, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and the Right Honourable Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; Cofferer of his Majesty's Household, were, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

March 10. Two Methods are proposed to be laid before Parliament, in Order to bring back the Americans to their Duty. One is, to new model their several Governments and Constitutions; the other, to enforce the last Act for raising the Revenue in its full and literal Extent.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered ten Vessels, from 350 to 600 Tuns Burthen, to be taken up in the River on Government Account.

Orders are despatched to Ireland to prepare six Regiments to be ready to embark at a Week's Notice.

It is said that some Bomb Vessels are ordered to be fitted out for America.

It is whispered that the Bostonians are to have their Charter taken from them, and that they are to be made a King's Government.

The following Regiments are ordered abroad: The 20th, 23d, 25th, and 37th, are to go to Ireland; the two former embark at Plymouth, on the 5th of April; the two latter, which are in North Britain, embark at Port Patrick, on the 14th of the same Month.

The 4th, 5th, 38th, and 43d, are to go to America, to relieve the 10th, 14th, 33d, and 50th. The 4th, and 43d, embark at Plymouth, on the 5th of April; and the 5th, and 38th, at Corke, at the same Time.

A Letter from Petersburg, dated February 26th, says: "The Report of a Peace with the Turks again prevails here very strongly, and we have the more Reason to believe the Court will now adopt pacifick Measures, by the grand Preparations which are making for the Reception of a Plenipotentiary from Constantinople, who is daily expected here. An Affection gains much Credit, that the Emperour of Germany, together with the Kings of Prussia and Sweden, will meet at this Court in the Month of June next, when the Armistice with the Ottoman Ports will be finally settled, and the Affairs of Poland undergo a new Arrangement."

They write from Constantinople, that the Ottomans have a most pleasing Prospect under the Reign of the new Sultan. He is about 33 Years of Age, and has spent the most of his Time in Study, as he is Master of several Languages and Sciences. He has translated Belisarius (of the celebrated Mons. de Marmontel) into the Arabick. His particular Study is Natural Philosophy, in which Science they say he has wrote several Works. He has likewise an extensive Knowledge of Politicks and the Art of War. In short, they assert that there never was before such a learned Man upon the Ottoman Throne.

A Letter from Petersburg, dated February 4th, says: "The Beginning of last Month General Bibikow set out at the Head of 15,000 Men, against the Rebels in the Orenbourg Government; and in Order to hasten his March, he put the whole Army into Sledges, Officers, Soldiers, Artillery, and Provisions. They filled 10,000 Sledges, and set out, with the usual Velocity of those Conveyances, to the Musick of the whole Army. They had 500 Miles to go before they arrived at their Journey's End.

POETS CORNER.

Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur: The Man is wise who speaks little.

[The P O E M, *for want of Room, must be deferred until our next.*]

We hear that the moſt vigorous Meaſures are reſolved to be taken with the turbulent and refractory Colonies. Four Regiments of Foot are to be ſent to Boſton, and ſix Men of War are to block up the Harbour.

A Plan has been propoſed for ſuppreſſing all the Royal Plates given for the Encouragement of Running Horſes throughout the Kingdom, as this particular Breed of Animals is without Uſe, and too often tends to the Deſtruction of the firſt Families of the Kingdom.

It is now talked, that all the old Guineas will be called in, and that Bank of this Kind as were of prior Date to 1766 will be received by the Revenue Officers at their full Value; and that the Loſs willl not fall on individuals, but the Publick at large.

On Friday Morning, about one o'Clock, Lord Stanley and his Brother, coming in a Poſt Chaiſe and four from Cheliea to Town, were ſtopped by four Footpads, two of whom ſeized the Horſes, and put Piſtols to the Breaſt of the Poſtillions. The other two went on each Side of the Carriage, and preſenting their Piſtols, were reſiſted by the Honourable Mr. Stanley, whom one of the Villains fired at; on which Lord Stanley ſeized the Man on his Side by the Arm, and wounded him on the Back of the Head with a Scimetar. The two Ruffians at the Heads of the Horſes then went to the Aſſiſtance of their Comrades, which the Poſtillions driving furiouſly on, the Nobleman and his Brother eſcaped unhurt, though one of the Villains fired a ſecond Piſtol.

March 12. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Honourable George Onſlow, Charles Townſhend, Eſq; the Right Honourable Francis Seymour Conway, commonly called Lord Viſcount Beauchamp, and Charles Walfran Cornwall, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The general Opinion ſeems to be that the Boſtonians will be puniſhed with a Deprivation of their Charter, and the Burthen of a military Eſtabliſhment, for their late Proceedings.

An Expreſs was ſent on Thurſday Night from the Admiralty Office, to Portſmouth, with Orders for fitting for Sea immediately ſeveral Frigates, which are intended to go with the Men of War already appointed for the American Station.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, *February* 28.

"We find the greateſt Part of our Troops are marching, with the utmoſt Expedition, towards the Turkiſh Frontiers. The Death of the Grand Seignior ſeems to be very advantageous to the Houſe of Auſtria; for, as it will be impoſſible for the Turks to maintain a War againſt the Emperour and Ruſſia, they will be obliged to reſtore to the Emperour all the Provinces that have been wreſted from the Houſe of Auſtria in former Wars; and we are informed that the Emperour is reſolved not to renew the Truce until all theſe Provinces are reſtored. But, as the preſent Sultan is known to have an uncommon Inclination for War, our Court has taken the Precaution to put their Troops and Fortreſſes in the beſt Situation."

"We hear that the Grand Seignior is to take the chief Command of his Armies himſelf, his Highneſs having declared, that at this Juncture, when nothing leſs than the Fate of the Ottoman Empire is depending, he can truſt no Perſon with that important Poſt."

"They write from Moldavia, that the Turkiſh grand Army has been encreaſed with 45,000 Men ſince the Ruſſians repaſſed the Danube, and that the Troops are obliged to exerciſe every Day, though in Winter Quarters."

"Meaſures are forming to encourage, in the moſt effectual Manner, the Herring Fiſheries in Scotland and Ireland."

A Letter from the Hague ſays: "The Propoſal for an Augmentation of the Marine and Land Forces is deferred, *ſine die*."

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, *February* 24.

"All the Troops in Moravia, Bohemia, and Auſtria, are ordered to march towards Tranſylvania."

"By a Letter from Hamburg, we are informed that Orders have juſt been iſſued in the Electorate of Hanover to regiſter every Man that is able to bear Arms. They add, that the ſame is done upon the whole Continent; and that a French Army is aſſembling near the Rhine, in an inviſible Manner. This Intelligence may be depended upon."

Letters from Liſbon ſay there have been ſeveral Shocks of an Earthquake lately at Algarva, which has much affected the Buildings, but no Lives were loſt.

The King of Denmark, by Advice of his College of Economy and Commerce, has promiſed a Reward of fifty Rixdollars to any one of his Subjects who ſhall fabricate the beſt Piece of Work, in Imitation of that called Manchester Velvet.

Proceedings of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

About Half an Hour after three, the American Papers were taken into Conſideration, when the Clerk read a great Number of Papers and Letters to and from America.

It appeared, from ſome of the above Papers, that the Town of Boſton had ſuch a Share in the Tranſactions relative to the Tea Ships as was quite rebellious; that the People of that Town and Country had actually raiſed and levied War on the legal Authority of his Majeſty, derived not from Cuſtom or Preſcription only, but from the explicit Letter of various Acts of Parliament; that this Rebellion had proceeded to ſuch Lengths that it flowed from avowed Principles of Reſiſtance, Superiority, and Independence; that it was the Opinion of Governours, and other Writers of thoſe Letters and Deſpatches, that if Affairs in that Part of the World were put to their preſent Situation all legal Government would be ſubverted, and the Independence of the Colonies eſtabliſhed.

No Debate enſued; and the Houſe adjourned the farther Conſideration of the American Papers until Monday next. No Stranger was admitted into the Gallery of the Houſe of Commons.

It is a very common Errour in political Diſputes to confound the Date of Meaſures, and to blame one Adminiſtration for the Errours of another. If there is any Thing either unjuſt or inexpedient in agitating the Queſtion of a Parliamentary Power to Tax the Americans, People ſhould at leaſt recollect that the Queſtion did not originate in the preſent Miniſtry. Lord North is only labouring to remove the Inconveniencies introduced by the diſcordant Syſtems of his Predeceſſors, and is therefore entitled to every Support which the Nation can poſſibly give him; and when it is recollected that the very Mr. George Grenville, who no more than a Fortnight ago was revered by all Parties in the Houſe of Commons, not only as one of the wiſeſt but one of the moſt upright Miniſters that ever lived, gave Birth to the identical Principle now adopted by Lord North, People muſt be aſtoniſhed to ſee the foremoſt of Mr. Grenville's Worſhippers in Oppoſition to a Meaſure which he judged ſo eſſentially neceſſary for the Exiſtence of this Kingdom.

A Correſpondent ſays, that had Mr. Grenville been now alive his Triumph would have been equally in the extreme with the Mortification of thoſe abject Foes to Old England (the able Marquis, and the reſt of them) whoſe daſtardly and moſt ſhameful Repeal of the Stamp Act, not only the Mother Country, but even the Americans themſelves, will be bound, with their Poſterity, to execrate for ever.

Lodgings are taking in Pall Mall for Lord Chatham, who is expected in a few Days, and will continue in Town the Remainder of the preſent Seſſion, in Order to attend the Houſe of Peers.

An Expreſs was ſent on Thurſday Night from the Admiralty Office to Portſmouth, with Orders for fitting for Sea immediately ſeveral Frigates, which are intended to go with the Men of War already appointed, for the American Station.

Letters from the Danube adviſe that the Ruſſians ſeem preparing to open the Campaign early, and that Count Romanzow has received expreſs Orders for that Purpoſe, and in Conſequence is calling in his Detachments from the Pruth to enter Valachia; but others attribute theſe Movements to Advices received that the Turks had greatly harraſſed ſuch of the Ruſſians as are poſted at Buchareſt, Tergoviſt, Buczani, and Jaſſenica, whom the Badneſs of the Roads had hindered from receiving the Reinforcements ordered to join them from Kiow. The Ruſſians have alſo greatly ſuffered from the Badneſs of the Weather, which prevented their receiving Supplies in proper Time; but the Cavalry fared the worſt, being in the greateſt Want of Forage.

Some Gentlemen having been wantonly ſacrificed by the Tergiverſation of the Bank Directors, in the Months of May and June 1772, but more particularly in July 1772, intend, in Juſtification of their own Conduct, to inquire, at the next Quarterly Court, whether no unuſual or imprudent Credit was given to particular Perſons, to anſwer partial Ends, againſt the fair Reſult of regular Tranſactions. It is thought this neceſſary Inquiry will not only produce a full Court, but will prove a Check for the future againſt ſuch ungenerous and ſeemingly unwarrantable Tranſactions, as ruining the Innocent to cover the Guilty.

It is ſaid that yeſterday ſe'nnight a Treaſury Warrant was iſſued for the Payment of 6000l. placed to the Account of ſecret Service Money.

It is expected that there will be a very great Congregation at the King's Chapel to-morrow Morning, to hear the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, whoſe Sermon, conſidering the Place he comes from, muſt be a very affecting Performance. What Effect it may have upon that polite Audience we cannot pretend to ſay, as the greateſt Authority, that ever exiſted, has told us, that "if they hear not Moſes and the Prophets, neither will they be converted if one roſe from the Dead."

The Tranſlation of Dr. Moſs to the See of Bath and Wells, which will take Place ſoon after Sunday, we now know was poſtponed, not on Account of Lord North's Indeciſion, as his Enemies would inſinuate, but for the very important Purpoſe of checking the Progreſs of the new Hereſy concerning the Intermediate State. The Reverend Club of Clerical Reformers, at the Feathers Tavern, conſider the Appointment of a dead Man to preach as a pious Fraud of the Orthodox Eſtabliſhment, to confute their favourite Doctrine of the Sleep of the Soul.

GLASGOW, *March* 3. On the agreeable News that the great Cauſe of Literary Property was decided in Favour of the Appellants, the Printers and Bookſellers here teſtified the greateſt Joy, and had their Windows illuminated, and ſpent the Evening at a Tavern, where many Healths were drank, particularly the Friends to the Liberty of the Preſs.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 12.

ACCOUNTS from various Parts of the Country give a melancholy Deſcripton of the Injury done by the late Froſt, which was the ſevereſt, at this Seaſon of the Year, ever remembered. The forward Wheat is greatly injured every Where, and in ſome Places ruined; the ſame may be ſaid of the Tobacco Plants. The Corn, which was generally come up, is demoliſhed in ſuch a Manner that it is feared it will never ſhoot out again, but muſt be all replanted. The Fruit, of all Sorts, is deſtroyed every Where but upon the Rivers; Vines, of all Kinds, are killed; and many of the Foreſt Trees have received ſuch Injury that their Leaves are turned black and withering, ſo that there is but a bad Proſpect of any Maſt this Year.

The Brilliant, Miller (with Servants) and Martin, Clark, from London, the York, Roſe, and ——, Benſon, from Whitehaven, are arrived in York River; and the Donald, Ramſay, from Glaſgow, in James River.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, beg Leave to return your Excellency our moſt cordial Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion; and to acknowledge that your Lordſhip, as well upon this as every other Occaſion, ſince the Commencement of your Adminiſtration, hath conſulted the Eaſe and Convenience of the People committed to your Care.

To promote the Service of his Majeſty, and to advance the Intereſt of our Country, ever have been the firſt Objects of our Wiſhes. Actuated by theſe Motives, we will concur with the Houſe of Burgeſſes in framing ſuch Laws as ſhall be for the Welfare and true Intereſt of this Colony, and with that Deſpatch the Importance of the Subjects will admit of.

Permit us to take this Opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on the ſafe Arrival of the Counteſs of DUNMORE, and your Family, in this Country; an Event which, while it adds greatly to your Lordſhip's domeſtick Felicity, gives us a pleaſing Earneſt of your Intention of continuing among us.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL,

THE faithful and united Aſſiſtance which I have conſtantly received from you fully convinces me of your Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, as well as of your firm Regard to the Intereſts of your Country; and makes this freſh Declaration of both extremely grateful to me, as it muſt be likewiſe to your Sovereign and Country.

I thank you, very heartily, for your kind Congratulation upon the Arrival of my Family; the Happineſs of which will increaſe to me as it proves more agreeable to you, from whom I have received every Mark of Regard and Attention.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

The Humble ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, beg Leave to return your Excellency our unfeigned Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion.

Senſible as we are of the Importance of that Variety of Buſineſs which will probably come before us, we ſhall eſteem it our bounden Duty to proceed in the Diſcuſſion of it with Coolneſs, Deliberation, and as much Deſpatch as Circumſtances will admit; and we flatter ourſelves that every Reſolution, we may find it expedient to adopt, will be marked with that Prudence and Moderation which you are pleaſed to recommend.

The fatherly Attention of our moſt gracious Sovereign to the Happineſs of his Subjects, in making the Good of his People the firſt Object of his Thoughts, cannot but impreſs our Minds with the livelieſt Senſe of Duty and Gratitude; and it is with great Satisfaction that we receive from your Excellency thoſe earneſt Aſſurances, that you will heartily concur with us in all Meaſures, and aſſent to all ſuch Laws, as ſhall be for the Welfare and true Intereſt of this Country.

It will, ever, my Lord, afford us much Pleaſure to obſerve an Increaſe of your domeſtick Felicity: We therefore, with the greateſt Cordiality, embrace this firſt Opportunity to congratulate your Excellency on the happy Arrival of the Right Honourable the Counteſs of DUNMORE, your Lordſhip's amiable and moſt reſpectable Lady, with ſo many promiſing Branches of your noble Family; an Event which we conſider as having brought with it the ſureſt Pledges of our mutual Happineſs.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES,

THE Terms of Duty and Gratitude in which your loyal Addreſs is conceived afford me the higheſt Satisfaction, and muſt enſure his Majeſty's moſt favourable Countenance and Protection to this faithful Colony. I ſhall ever retain a cordial Remembrance of the Part you take in my domeſtick Happineſs, and of your obliging Manner of expreſſing it on the Occaſion of the Arrival of my Family, which Event I ſhall be much pleaſed to find conſidered as a Pledge of my Regard and Attachment to this Colony.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

Pleaſe to inſert the following QUERIES *in your next Gazette.*

1. WHETHER the abſolute Power given by the Militia Law to the Lieutenant of every County, to appoint all the Officers under him, is not productive of too great Influence?

2. Whether this Influence does not extend to the Men under the Command of theſe Officers? Whether the People can then be free, or whether they are not in ſome Degree of Slavery?

3. Whether the abſolute Exerciſe of this Power in the Lieutenant is not the principal Cauſe of that Indifference and Ignorance of the military Diſcipline too often ſeen in many of the Officers of our Militia, while Merit and Qualification are quite diſregarded?

4. Whether the Legiſlature would not more effectually remove this Errour if the ſeveral Officers to ſupply Vacancies, or to command new Companies, were to be choſen by and in the Courts Martial reſpectively, or the major Part of them then preſent, with the ſame Reaſon that Magiſtrates and Veſtrymen are to be elected by a Majority?

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 10, 1774.

THE Plan of the Lots, and Common, at *Princeſs Anne* Port, within this City (commonly called the *College Landing*) being loſt, the Court of Directors have ordered that they be re-ſurveyed and laid off anew; but that the new Plan may conform, with all poſſible Exactneſs, to the Original (which more probably may be effected if thoſe who claim any of the ſaid Lots would attend, and give all the Light they can with Reſpect to their Location) I am directed to give publick Notice, that the Gentlemen appointed to ſuperintend the Survey will proceed on that Buſineſs on *Wedneſday* the 1ſt of next Month, at ten o'clock in the Morning, when all Perſons concerned in Intereſt, or able to give uſeful Information, are requeſted to meet them.

(ll) MATTH. DAVENPORT, Town Clerk.

AMELIA, *May* 2, 1774.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Jacob Morgan*, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to pay off their Accounts, or they may depend on being ſued in a very ſhort Time, as the Eſtate is ſo involved that Indulgence cannot be given; and thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known before the 1ſt Day of *November*, as I ſhall not look upon myſelf anſwerable for any that ſhall come in after.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Adminiſtrator.

NEW KENT, *May* 11, 1774.

THOSE Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *Richmond Terrell*, of this County, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts before the 25th of this Month, that they may be diſcharged, as we intend to ſettle his Eſtate, before the Gentlemen appointed by the Court, on that Day, at the Court-houſe.

(2) WILLIAM CLAYTON, RICHMOND ALLEN, RICHARD ALLEN, } Executors.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip of *James Henderſon, Thomas Griffin Peachy*, and Co. of *Amelia* County, is diſſolved; and all Perſons whoſe Accounts with them were cloſed the 1ſt Day of *September* laſt are hereby required to pay off, or give Bonds for their reſpective Balances, before the 10th Day of *June*. No Indulgence can be given to thoſe who fail.——The Store kept by Mr. *Henderſon*, at his Houſe, will be continued by him, on his own ſeparate Account.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the Subſcriber, on very reaſonable Terms, in Williamſburg,

A GENTEEL Aſſortment of MILLINERY in the neweſt Taſte, *Bruſſels*, Minionet, and Blond Lace, a Variety of Coloured and White Silk Stockings, Thread and Cotton Do. Plain, Striped, and Sprigged Muſlins, Jewellery, Childbed Linen, Robes, *Didſbury*'s Shoes, *Greſham*'s Satin and Calimanco Do. Ladies Riding Hats, Childrens Do. with Feathers, Satin Quilts, Gentlemens Embroidered Waiſtcoat Patterns, White Quilting for Ladies Petticoats, very fine Hyſon Tea, Buſts of the late Lord *Botetourt*, and many other Articles.

MARGARET HUNTER.

WARWICK, *May* 10, 1774.

HAVING a Deed of Truſt from *Hezekiah Coleman*, for eighty five Acres of Land in *Amelia* County, to ſecure a Debt due by him to *James* and *Robert Donald*, and Co. which Land *Coleman* purchaſed of *William Tucker*, and as a Deed from *Tucker* to *Coleman* has not been recorded, but is deſtroyed ſince paſſing the ſaid Deed of Truſt, I give this Notice, to prevent any Perſon purchaſing the Land without knowing of this Encumbrance. ROBERT DONALD.

*** On the 1ſt of *July* will be ſold at *Warwick*, to the higheſt Bidder, a Lot of Land adjoining the Town of *Cheſter*, containing twelve or fifteen Acres, moſt of which is well paled in, and has on it a large new Storehouſe. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security.

NORTHAMPTON, *May* 3, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon ROBERT POLK.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of Land in *King William* County, on *Mattapany* River, a little above *Fraſer*'s Ferry, which was lately the Property of Mr. *Roger Gregory*, and contains about 800 Acres. There is a very genteel two Story Brick Houſe, with three Rooms below and four above, which is pleaſantly ſituated upon a high Hill near the River, and commands a wide and extenſive Proſpect. It is acknowledged, from ſome Years Experience, to be one of the moſt healthy Seats in the lower Parts of the Country, as few of the People reſiding on it have ever had the Fever and Ague. There are Apple and Peach Orchards, and it is a celebrated Place for Fiſh and Wildfowl. Mr. *William Fraſer*, at the Ferry, will ſhow the Land, and the Terms made known by him in Behalf of

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE, *by the Subſcriber in* NORFOLK,

SINGLE and double refined *London* SUGAR; *Madeira* WINE of the *London*, *New York*, and *Virginia* Qualities; *Jamaica* and *Barbados* SPIRITS; *Barbados* and *Leeward Iſland* RUM; Muſcovado SUGARS; Coffee, Ginger, Pimenta, Moloſſes, *Liverpool* bottled Beer, Cheeſe, Anchors, Sail Canvaſs, *Iriſh* LINENS in ſmall Packages, *&c. &c.*

(7) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

ON *Wedneſday* the 14th of *April* laſt ran away from the Subſcriber, in *Weſtmoreland* County, THOMAS PUTTRELL, an indented white Servant Man, by Trade a Butcher, but underſtands Gardening and Farming, and ſays he is acquainted with the Buſineſs of a Bricklayer and Plaiſterer. This is the third Time of his running away, and when he went off before he was near two Months in the Neighbourhood of *Richmond* Town, and lived with one *Iſaac Parker*, and probably may be in that Part of the Country now. In *July* laſt, he was taken up in *Bedford* County. He is a trunchy well made Man, of a fair Complexion, has Hazle Eyes, brown Hair, which curls in his Neck, is round faced, has very white Teeth, which he ſhows when he ſpeaks or grins, and ſpeaks ſharp and quick. He had the common Apparel of Servants, and he has a forged Paſs, ſigned by *James Moſeley*, Maſter of the Schooner *Nancy*, diſcharged from *Alexandria*, and is called a Native of old *Nanſemond* Town in *Virginia*. There went off with the ſaid *Thomas Puttrell* an indented white Servant Man belonging to *Thomas Attwell* of *Weſtmoreland*, who has likewiſe a forged Paſs, ſigned by the ſaid *James Moſeley*, and is therein called *John Underwood*, although his right Name is EDWARD DUBERG. He is a ſlim well made Man, near ſix Feet high, was a Sailor, and has been in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *France*. He ſays he was brought up at *Cambridge*, and pretends to underſtand *Latin*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, *Portugueſe*, and *Dutch*. He came in the *Succeſs*'s *Increaſe*, Captain *Curtis*, into *Rappahannock*, and was ſold for a Schoolmaſter. He robbed one Mrs. *Hume* of about 20l. worth of Wearing Apparel, among which were ſome Jewellery, Caps, Aprons, Handkerchiefs, *&c.* which he and *Puttrell* ſold as they went along. The above Servants were ſeen on their Way to *Glouceſter* Town, between *York* and *Rappahannock*, and it is ſuppoſed they will paſs for Sailors and go to *Norfolk*, or make for *Carolina*. Whoever apprehends them, ſo as they be delivered to their Maſters, ſhall have a Reward of FOUR POUNDS for each, beſides what the Law allows.

RICHARD LEE.
THOMAS ATTWELL.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from *Porto Bello*, on the 2d of this Inſtant (*May*) a large BAY MARE, about fifteen Hands high, with a black hanging Mane and Switch Tail, has a Saddle Spot on her Back, and branded on the near Buttock C. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given for bringing her to *Porto Bello*, or the Palace.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

MAY 12, 1774. } POSTSCRIPT to the VIRGINIA Gazette. { No. 1179.

NANSEMOND, *April* 20, 1774.

WHEREAS the Concern of the Subscribers, by the Death of one of the Partners, is now dissolved, it is most earnestly requested of all those indebted to them, either in this Colony or *North Carolina*, to make immediate Settlement, by Payment or Specialty, as those who fail to comply need expect no Indulgence; and all those who have Demands against the said Concern are desired to make them known, and they shall be adjusted. The Books, &c. belonging to their Store in this County, are put into the Hands of Mr. *John M'Dowall*, who is properly authorised to collect and grant Receipts, and will settle with all those who have Demands against the said Company. The Business will be carried on at their different Stores in this Colony and *North Carolina*, with the same good Usage, and Indulgence given as usual, under the Firm of *Archibald Hamilton* and Co. and the Management of Mr. *John Hamilton*. (tf) JOHN HAMILTON, & Co.

DUMFRIES, *May* 2, 1774.

THE Members of the *Dumfries* Jockey Club are desired to meet here on *Saturday* the 11th of *June*, to settle the Time of the Races. Such Members as cannot conveniently attend, and want to fix them at any particular Time, will please to signify the same by Letter to me, and their respective Proposals shall be laid before the Club. RICHARD GRAHAM.

OSBORNE's, *May* 2, 1774.

LOST at *Amelia* Courthouse, on *Thursday* the 28th of last Month, a Bond granted by *Thomas Bolling Munford*, of *Amelia*, to Messr. *Burnley & Braikenridge* (dated in *May* 1772) for the Sum of 120l. This is to forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of said Bond, no One but the Subscriber having a Right to make Use of it. (2‖) JOHN M'KIE.

Just imported, and to be sold at a low Advance, on Credit,

A QUANTITY of SHOES, well assorted, in Casks from 20l. to 35l. Sterling Value. For Terms inquire of Mr. *David Russell* in *Blanford*, Mr. *Robert Burton* in *Richmond*, or the Subscriber in *Warwick*. JOHN LEITCH.

For CHARTER,

THE Ship *Cæsar*, *William Wetherald*, has made only one Voyage, Burthen 450 Hogsheads, now lying at *Norfolk*. For Terms apply to the said Master, or

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

N. B. On Board said Ship is a Quantity of *Whitehaven* COAL, of the best Quality, which will be sold very cheap. Apply to Mr. *Joseph Kidd*, in *Williamsburg*.

To be let on CHARTER, *to any Part of* Europe, *or the* West Indies,

THE Brigantine *Hamilton*, Burthen about 300 Hogsheads, a new Vessel now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the first of *June*. For Terms, apply to me in *Norfolk*.

(tf) ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

Five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from my Plantation near this Place, last Night, two Servant Men, named GEORGE and JOHN ALLEN, very lately imported in the *Justitia*, consigned to Mr. *Thomas Hodge* at *Leeds* Town. *George* is a likely young Fellow about 25 Years of Age, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, stoops much, and is remarkably round shouldered; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured Bearskin Jacket and Breeches, and a small round Hat with a black Riband and Buckle. *John* is Brother to *George*, slender made, and two Inches under his Size; had on the same Sort of Clothes, only a Pair of old Shoes cut open at the Toes. Any Person who will apprehend the said Servants, and secure them so that I may get them, shall be entitled to the above Reward; and all Persons are hereby forewarned, as they may probably pretend to pass for Sailors, from carrying them out of the Country.

(4) THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

DUMFRIES, *April* 25.

HANOVER TOWN, *May* 6, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *March*, last, a likely *Virginia* born Wench named BETTY, about 22 Years of Age, stout and well set, wears Silver Earrings set with white Stone, and carried with her several Suits of Clothes. She was formerly the Property of Mr. *James Mitchell*, deceased, at *York*, and has been used to attend in a Publick House from her Infancy. She has been seen at several Places on *James* River, but last at Captain *William Acrill's*, in *Charles-City*, where I am informed she has several Relations. Any Person that will secure the said Slave, so that I get her again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward. HARDIN BURNLEY.

THE Treasurer, Trustees, and Subscribers to the Fund for the Relief of the Widows ond Orphans of Clergymen, collected last *Sunday*, from the two Audiences, 25l. 14s. 5d. for which they beg Leave to return their Thanks to the generous Contributors. On the Day following they ordered 80l. to be distributed among 6 Widows and the Orphans of four Clergymen, and appointed Officers for the ensuing Year, namely, the Reverend Messr. *John Camm*, Treasurer, *Price Davis*, *Devereux Jarratt*, *William Bland*, *John Bracken*, *Thomas Price*, and *Thomas Lundie*, Trustees, *William Harrison*, Morning, and *Robert Andrews*, Evening Preacher. The Clergy have a most grateful Sense of the Presents of 20l. and 3l. 2s. 6d. from two unknown Persons, by the Hands of the Reverend Mr. *Henley*. This Acknowledgment would have been made last Year, had not the said charitable Contributions come some Days too late to be inserted in our last Year's Advertisement.

WILLIAM THACKSTON, of *Lunenburg* County, takes this Method to forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of a Bond, bearing Date *July* 1772, given by him to one *John Chiles*, late of the said County, as he is determined not to pay any Part of said Bond, the said *Chiles* not performing the Conditions for which the said Bond was given. (2‖)

GLOUCESTER, *April* 27, 1774.

THE Subscriber has for Sale a few Hogsheads of good old RUM, also a few Pipes and Hogsheads of old *Madeira* WINE of the *London* and *New York* Qualities.

(2) JOHN SEAWELL.

GLOUCESTER, *May* 4, 1774.

I INTEND for *England* shortly. JOSEPH DAVENPORT.

LAMB's Creek, *May* 2, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately, and shall return in a few Months

(2‖) ANDREW WODROW.

AMELIA, *May* 2, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately.

(‖) HEZEKIAH FORD.

KING WILLIAM, *May* 1, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony in a few Weeks. JAMES BROWN.

To be SOLD, *the first* Thursday *in* June, *at* Gloucester *Courthouse*,

A TRACT of fine LAND lying on *Gwyn's* Island, containing about 420 Acres. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, upon the Purchaser giving Bond and good Security to

THOMAS NELSON, Junior.

MOST of the Bonds due to the Estate of *George Christopher White*, of *Amelia* County, deceased, having been due a considerable Time, it is expected that Payment will be made the ensuing Meeting of the Merchants in *Williamsburg*, after which Time no Indulgence can be given.

BALFOUR & BARRAUD.

CAROLINE, *April* 30, 1774.

AS I intend soon to remove to *North Carolina*, I shall be glad that every Person who thinks he has a Claim against me would make it known. Those that are indebted to me, by Account, are desired to settle the same. Mr. *John Taylor*, of this County, will finish the Suits that I am engaged in; and any Payments made to him for me will be allowed.

(2‖) JOHN PENN.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, on very reasonable Terms, in Williamsburg,

A GENTEEL Assortment of MILLINERY in the newest Taste, *Mecklin*, *Brussels*, and Minionet Lace, Blond Ditto, a Variety of White and Coloured Silks, Plain, Striped, and Sprigged Muslins, Jewellery, Childbed Linen, Robes, Ladies and Gentlemens Silk and Cotton Hose, *Didsbury's* Shoes, *Gresham's* Satin and Calimanco Ditto, Ladies Black and White Riding Hats, and many other Articles.

JANE CHARLTON.

ANY Person who has a good Negro COOK WENCH to dispose of may be informed of a Purchaser, by applying at the Post Office.

Just imported from London, *and sold by the Subscriber, at her Store opposite the* Raleigh *in* Williamsburg, *on reasonable Terms, for ready Money only,*

A WELL chosen Assortment of the neatest Goods, consisting of fine Thread and Blond Lace, white Satin and Lustring, blue Satin and Sarcenet Petticoats, white Do. for Weddings, Satin and Queen Silk Shoes, Muslin, Gauze, Catgut, and Wire, worked Linen, Ribands, plain and ribbed Silk, Cotton and Thread Stockings, small Do. for Children, Patent Net Aprons equal in Beauty to Joining Lace, Silk Gloves and Mits, Rolls and Curls, Tambour Sword Knots, Boys Beaver and Huffar Caps, Ladies Riding Hats, Feathers, and Whips, Childrens Sashes and Stays, a large Quantity of *Didsbury's* Shoes, Sheneal, fine Chip and Cane Hats, Fans, Cloaks, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Purses, Bags and Puffs, Pearl for Work, Tureen, Punch, and Pap Ladles, Stone, Silver, Gilt, and Pinchbeck Buckles, both Shoe and Knee, Paste, Garnet, Gold, and Black Stock Do. *India* Plate Salts, Do. Snuffers and Snuff Pans, Silver Tea Spoons, Tea Tongs, Salt Shovels, Do. Coral and Bells, Paste, Marcasite, Pearl, and Bead Necklaces and Earrings, Gold Wires, Silver bowed Scissors and Silver tipped Sheaths, Lancet Cases, Watch Chains and Keys, Combs, Pocket Books and Etwee Cases, Freemason and other Brooches, Paste Sprigs and Pins, Tooth Brushes, fine *Irish* Wafers, Sword Canes and Pen Knives, black Bags and Roses, black Pins, Stay Hooks, Thimbles, Silver Shoe Clasps, Fruit Knives, Dolls and other Toys, with many other Articles too numerous to insert.

C. RATHELL.

N. B. At the same Place may be had an exceeding fine SILVER WATCH, capped, and runs on Diamonds; also a beautiful GOLD WATCH, with Gold Hands, and an engraved Case.

YORK TOWN, *May* 2, 1774.

THE Ship PLANTER, bound for *London*, which now lies off *York* Town, has on Board 500 Hhds. of Tobacco, and Craft out for 100 Hhds. more, will take in that Quantity, on Liberty of Consignment, at 8l. Sterling a Tun. I shall be much obliged to Gentlemen, who may incline to ship, to send their Orders immediately to me here; the Reason for my now wanting such a Number of Hogsheads being occasioned by fair Promises, and the Tobacco afterwards given to other Ships.——There is exceeding good Accommodation for Passengers on Board, and I shall certainly sail directly after the ensuing Merchants Meeting. THOMAS LILLY.

THE Subscriber intending to settle over the *Mountains*, makes him offer his Land in *Amelia* for Sale. There are near 800 Acres (a little more than 100 thereof subject to a Widow's Dower) with a very good Dwelling-House, and all necessary Houses, lately repaired, an extraordinary fine Apple and Peach Orchard of the best Kinds of Fruit, and Cherries of all Sorts. There are near 100 Acres of Low Ground very suitable for a Meadow, on which is great Abundance of fine Timber. The Purchaser may know the Terms by applying to *Joseph Eggleston* in *Amelia*, adjoining the Land, *Richard Eggleston* in *Cumberland*, or the Subscriber in *Frederick*.

WILLIAM EGGLESTON.

JUST arrived in *Rappahannock* from *London*, the *Planter*, Captain *Bowers*, with 76 healthy indented SERVANTS, most of whom are very useful Tradesmen, Farmers, Husbandmen, &c. The Sale will commence in *Fredericksburg*, on *Monday* the 16th of this Instant *(May)* and continue until all are sold.——The *Planter* is to load with Tobacco at *Port Royal*, in the Interest of Mr. *Samuel Gist*. Those Gentlemen who please to favour him with Consignments are requested to send their Orders to *Edward Carter*, Esq; in *Fredericksburg*, *Thomas Jett*, Esq; in *Leeds* Town, the Captain on Board, or the Subscriber in *Hanover*.

(2) WILLIAM ANDERSON.

N. B. The *Brilliant*, Captain *Miller*, in the same Employ, is expected into *York* River within a few Days.

FOR SALE,

ONE Thousand six Hundred and sixteen Acres of LAND, lying in the lower End of *Pittsylvania* County, on *Banister* River; the Land is good for either Tobacco or Grain, but particularly Grain, it being very level. It lies convenient to two Water Mills, not above three Miles from either, and within the same Distance of a Church, and is thought by good Judges to be one of the best Situations in the County for raising a Stock of Cattle, Horses, &c. being within a Mile of *Lightfoot's* Meadows, where grows such a vast Quantity of Forage that the under Grass continues green the whole Winter, there being a constant Verdure, so that there is no Occasion to lay up much Winter Provision for your Cattle, &c. There is also Plenty of Fish to be caught at the smallest Expense and Trouble, by Means of a small Stone Dam across *Banister* River. I will sell it altogether or in Parcels, and give long Credit for the best Part of the Money. The Land will be shown by Mr. *William Todd*, or Mr. *John Cox*, living near the Premises, and the Terms known of the Subscriber, in *King William* County.

(‖) WILL. PETERS MARTIN.

To be SOLD,

THE HOUSE and LOT in the back Street in *Williamsburg*, now in the Possession of *Robert Highland*. The Terms may be known by applying to *James Shield* in *York* County, or to the Subscriber in *Charles City*.

(2) JUDITH B. ARMISTEAD.

By SUBSCRIPTION.

A PURSE of SEVENTY FIVE POUNDS. To be run for at *Cabin Point* on the fourth *Thursday* of this Instant *(May)* by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, according to the Rules of Racing; two Mile Heats, the best two in three. A Non-Subscriber to pay 11l. before he has a Right to start, as Entrance Money. All Subscribers, starting a Horse, are to enter the Horse, the Day before the Race, with *Francis Moreland*, and to pay 20s. Entrance Money, also to bring proper Certificates of the Horses Age. The Entrance Money to be run for the next Day, by the losing Horses of the preceding Day; the same Distance, and carrying the same Weight. The above Purse to be run for annually, during the Term of four Years. Any Person may become a Subscriber, by applying to *Francis Moreland*, who wants a Man as a WAITER that understands Accounts. Such a One coming recommended will meet with Encouragement, for about eight Days.

(2)

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying in the lower End of *Amherst* County, on *James* River, containing upwards of 1000 Acres, nearly adjoining the Land of Dr. *William Cabbell*, running near three Miles on the River, with an Island adjacent, containing between thirty and forty Acres, to be sold with or without the said Tract. There is a Plantation thereon in good Order for Cropping, sufficient for ten or twelve Hands, a White Shad Fishery, and Plenty of Lime Stone for building. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in *Henrico*, who is one of the Trustees of Mr. *John Heward*. THOMAS PROSSER.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND on *Mayo* Creek, *Halifax* County, containing 364 Acres, about 150 of which are rich Low Grounds. One Half of the Money to be paid at *Christmas*, the other Half twelve Months after. JOHN SULLENS.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the 27th Instant* (May) *before the* Raleigh *Tavern*,

EIGHT Hundred Acres of very valuable LAND lying in *Kingston* Parish, *Gloucester* County, near *New Point Comfort*, which is well timbered with Pine and White Oak. Upon it there is a Dwelling House with two Brick Chimnies, all convenient Houses, one Peach, and three Apple Orchards.——At the same Time will be sold thirty likely *Virginia* born SLAVES. GEORGE W. PLUMMER.

Wants Employment,

ONE who understands keeping a COUNTY CLERK's OFFICE, and can be well recommended. Any Person in Want of such a One may know the Terms, and the Advertiser's Name, by Application to Mr. *John Tunstall*, Clerk of *King & Queen*. (‖)

ON the 30th of *March* made her Escape out of the Jail of *Prince George* (in Company with a Wench belonging to Mrs. *Posey*) a Negro Woman named BETTY, about five Feet three Inches high, twenty one Years old, of a yellow Complexion; had on a *Virginia* Cloth Gown, white Dimity and striped *Virginia* Cloth Petticoat, and Osnabrug Shift. She had a Pass when committed, and was endeavouring to pass for a free Woman. I will give 20s. Reward, besides the Allowance by Law, to any Person who brings her to me in *New Kent*, near *Bottom's* Bridge. JOHN MOSS.

MAY 3, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at *Cabin Point* in *Surry* County, on the 27th ult. a Negro Fellow named TOM, about 33 Years of Age, has something of an Impediment in his Speech, has followed the Sea for about eight or nine Years, and is well known by many of the Gentlemen in *Norfolk* and *Portsmouth*. I will give 5l. Reward to any Person who shall apprehend and convey him to me, or 3l. to have him secured in any of his Majesty's Jails and Notice given me thereof, or 15l. if apprehended out of the Colony and conveyed to me; and as I imagine he will endeavour to make out of the Country, I forewarn all Masters of Vessels from carrying him out, as they must answer the contrary at their Peril.

JOHN AUSTIN FINNIE.

TAKEN up, in *Isle of Wight*, a RED STEER marked with a Crop, Slit, and Nick, in the left Ear, and a Crop in the right, and appears to be about six Years old. Posted, and appraised to 3l. 10s.

(‖) JEREMIAH GODWIN.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Kingston* Parish, *Gloucester* County, containing 500 Acres, lying on a large Creek which makes out of *East* River, a fine Place for Fish and Oysters. There is Land cleared sufficient for six Hands, an Overseer's House, and other out Buildings. The uncleared Land abounds with a great Quantity of White Oak and Pine Timber; the Timber supposed, by good Judges, to be worth 1000l. WILLIAM PLUMMER.

STOLEN from the PALACE, about four Months ago, a BULL DOG of a dark brown Colour, with some White on his Neck and Breast, had an Iron Collar, and answers to the Name of *Glasgow*.——A Reward of 20s. will be given upon his being brought to the Post Office, *Williamsburg*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 28, 1774.

AS I intend leaving the Colony about the last of next Month, and to return some Time in *October*, I think it necessary to acquaint my Customers that the Business in the Meanwhile will be carried on by my Son *William Nicolson*, whom I flatter myself will use his best Endeavours to give general Satisfaction.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

This Day was published, and to be SOLD *at both Printing Offices, Price 2s. 6d.*

A CANDID REFUTATION of the HERESY imputed by RO. C. NICHOLAS, Esq; to the Reverend S. HENLEY.

HANOVER, *March* 24, 1774.

I SOME Time ago purchased a Tract of Land in *Spotsylvania* County of one *Joseph Herndon*, and have paid him all the Consideration Money, except 100l. which becomes due in *April* next, for which the said *Herndon* has my Bond with Mr. *Garrett Minor* Security, this is therefore to forewarn any Person from taking an Assignment of the said Bond, as I am assured he cannot make me a good Title to the Land. AARON FONTANE.

HANOVER TOWN, *April* 20, 1774.

GERMAN OSNABRUGS, ROLLS, and several Bales of RUSSIA DRILLINGS, to be sold at a low Advance, for ready Money or short Credit, by THOMAS SIMPSON.

To the CLERGY *of* VIRGINIA.

Reverend SIRS,

THINKING this a very proper Seaſon for taking into Conſideration certain Matters in which the Clergy are moſt immediately and deeply concerned, and finding ſeveral of my Brethren, whoſe Opinions have great Weight with me, to be very confident that, if our whole Body ſhould be deſired to meet, they would not at this Time ſhow a general Backwardneſs to honour the Requeſt, I have come to a Reſolution of appointing, and do accordingly appoint, the *Thurſday* after *Whitſunday* for the Clergy to convene upon at the College of *William* and *Mary*. When the Day appointed comes, I hope thoſe who adviſed me to this Meaſure will, with me, enjoy the Satisfaction of finding their Expectations fully anſwered, by being able to aſſemble with a very reſpectable Number of their Fraternity, on an Occaſion which they, as well as I, deem important. I am, with ardent Prayers for your real Welfare, and the true Good of the Community, Reverend Gentlemen, your loving and affectionate Brother,

JOHN CAMM.

COLLEGE, *May* 5, 1774.

THE DELAWARE LOTTERY.

FOR RAISING THE SUM OF

5625 POUNDS (OR 15,000 DOLLARS)

FOR THE USE OF

THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

THE SCHEME.

1	Prize of	-	6000	Dollars	-	is	6000 Dollars.
2	-	-	2000	-	-	are	4000
4	-	-	1000	-	-	are	4000
10	-	-	500	-	-	are	5000
20	-	-	200	-	-	are	4000
30	-	-	100	-	-	are	3000
60	-	-	50	-	-	are	3000
6960	-	-	10	-	-	are	69600
7087	Prizes.		First Ticket drawn, for the firſt 12 Days,		100	-	1200
12,913	Blanks.		Laſt drawn,		-	-	200

N. B. Thoſe are not included in the Prizes numbered.

20,000 Tickets, at FIVE DOLLARS each, are 100,000 Dollars.

Not two BLANKS to a PRIZE.

THE growing Importance of the COLLEGE of NEW JERSEY, for the Uſe of which the above Lottery is deſigned, is now generally known through every Province of *America*. It has hitherto ſubſiſted, and been raiſed to its preſent Situation, entirely by the Favour of the Publick. In the Centre of *North America*, and in a pleaſant healthy Country, it is well ſuited for the moſt extenſive Uſefulneſs. The Succeſs which hath attended the vigorous Efforts already made to raiſe its Funds, and furniſh the Means of a complete and finiſhed Education to all who are ſent to it, has encouraged thoſe concerned in the preſent Attempt, eſpecially as ſeveral very judicious Perſons have warmly recommended it, ſignifying their Surpriſe that at a Time when ſo many have taken this Method of promoting publick Undertakings a SEMINARY of ſuch Importance ſhould not alſo put in for a Share of the general Benevolence. This, added to other Schemes for the Support and Improvement of the College, will afford to many Friends of that Inſtitution an Opportunity of contributing, with very little Riſk of loſing, and a conſiderable Chance of Gain to themſelves, who would not incline that the ſmall Sums they could ſpare ſhould appear in a Subſcripton Paper.

N. B. The above Lottery was intended to have been drawn in the Month of *December*, but is poſtponed till the 23d of *May* next, when it will peremptorily be drawn. The Delay has been chiefly occaſioned by the Neglect of thoſe Gentlemen, engaged in the Sale of the Tickets, not ſending an Account thereof to the Managers in Time.

*** A few TICKETS are left for Sale at the POST OFFICE in WILLIAMSBURG, where the Prizes (after deducting 15 per Cent. for the Purpoſes of the Lottery) will be paid to the fortunate Adventurers who purchaſed from thence.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a General Court held at the CAPITOL *the* 23d *of* April, 1774.

George Riddell and *Jaquelin Ambler*, Plaintiffs,
againſt
Perkins, Buchanan, and *Brown*, late of *London*, Merchants, *William Goeſley, Thomas Adams, Sampſon & George Matthews, Patrick Coutts, Ames & James Ladd, William Aſcrill, Ryland Randolph, Major Wilcox*, & Co. *Thomas Stewart, James Watt, Meriwether Smith, William Smith, Carter Braxton, Corbin Griffin, Samuel Griffin*, and *William Griffin*, Deſendants, } In Chancery.

THE Deſendants, *Perkins, Buchanan*, and *Brown*, being beyond Sea, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Deſendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *Perkins, Buchanan*, and *Brown*, in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay the ſaid Effects to the Deſendant *Goeſley*, or any other Perſon, nor convey away or ſecrete the ſame, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning ſuch Effects; that the ſaid Deſendants, *Perkins, Buchanan*, and *Brown*, do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lords Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Henrico*, in the County of *Henrico*, and be alſo poſted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder at* Henrico *Courthouſe, in* Richmond, *on* Monday *the 6th of* Juue,

THE TENEMENT lately occupied by Mr. *James Buchanan*, on Part of which *Byrd*'s Warehouſes now ſtand. It may, with Convenience, be divided into three ſeparate Tenements, one of which will include a very good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Smokehouſe, Dairy, and a Garden under good Paling. The ſecond will include a very good Brick Store, a large commodious Lumberhouſe, and the Reverſion of *Byrd*'s Warehouſes. The third joins the Lands of Colonel *Thomas Turpin*, whereon are the Houſes now in the Tenancy of Meſſ. *Trents* and Mr. *Powell*. There is a good Stable on this Lot, and a large new Houſe that may, at a ſmall Expenſe, be converted into a Dwelling-Houſe, or Store. The Situation of theſe Lots, and Convenience of the Houſes, will ſufficiently recommend them to thoſe who view them. They will be ſold altogether or ſeparately, which ever ſhall appear moſt adviſable. Half of the Money to be paid at, or before, the Meeting in *November* next, and the Remainder by the firſt of *May* 1775. The Bonds to bear Intereſt from the Date, unleſs the Agents of Meſſ. *James* and *Robert Donald*, and Co. ſhould agree upon other Terms on the Day of Sale. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may be ſhown the Premiſes, and know the Terms at large, by applying to Mr. *James Buchanan*.

JAMES MILLER.

*** All thoſe indebted to the ſaid Meſſ. *James* and *Robert Donald*, and Co. for Dealings with Mr. *James Buchanan*, at their Stores in *Richmond, Albemarle*, and *Amherſt*, are once more requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment; and as many Accounts are yet ſtanding open, particularly at their Store in *Richmond*, thoſe concerned are deſired to cloſe the ſame immediately, otherwiſe longer Indulgence cannot be given.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, at* Stafford *Courthouſe, on the ſecond* Monday *in* June, *if fair, otherwiſe firſt fair Day,*

THREE TRACTS of LAND adjoining each other, and lying in *Stafford* County, on *Potowmack* Creek, on one of which is a very commodious Tavern, and other neceſſary Houſes, Garden, &c. within a few Yards of the Courthouſe. The Situation is very advantageous for the Publican Buſineſs, and remarkable for Fiſh and Fowl. Fifteen Acres of the Land were laid down in Timothy about four Years ago, and there are very near forty Acres of Marſh, which might be eaſily reclaimed, at ſmall Expenſe. The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale.

(5) GEORGE DENT, Junior.

NORFOLK, *April* 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Veſſels will be wanted this Summer to bring about 6000 Tuns of STONE from Mr. *Brooke*'s Quarry on *Rappahannock*, and land the ſame on *Cape Henry*, for the Lighthouſe. Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to engage in ſuch Work, are deſired to treat with *Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall*, and *Thomas Newton*, Eſqrs. The Directors of the Lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two FLAT BOTTOMED VESSELS, from 80 to 120 Tuns Burthen.

(tf) BASSETT MOSELEY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 28, 1774.

THE Subſcribers beg Leave to inform the Publick that they have lately opened Shop next Door below Mr. *Anderſon*'s Tavern, where they make and ſell all Kinds of JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WORK, MOURNING RINGS, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms. thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Buſineſs may rely on its being faithfully diſcharged, by their humble Servants,

JOHN & WILLIAM ROWSAY.

THE Subſriber has for Sale on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and to be entered upon immediately, a valuable Tract of LAND lying on both Sides of *Turable* Creek in *Halifax* County, within two Miles of the Courthouſe, containing 702 Acres, about 100 of which are cleared Land, under a good Fence; there is on the ſaid Land a good Dwelling Houſe completely finiſhed, a Dairy, Kitchen, Quarter, and ſundry Tobacco Houſes, all new. I have alſo for Sale 402 Acres of WOODLAND, lying on both Sides of *Straight Stone* Creek, in the lower End of *Pittſylvania* County. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, on the firſt Plantation.

(‖) NATHANIEL HUNT.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a SORREL HORSE about four Feet ten Inches high, four Years old this Spring, has ſome white Hairs in his Forehead, paces ſlow, but has no Brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

(‖) JOHN WILLIAMSON.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, before the* Raleigh *Tavern, at the Meeting of the Merchants in* Williamſburg,

A TRACT of LAND on *Chickahominy* River, in *James City* County, containing upwards of 650 Acres, juſt above *Barrett*'s Ferry, and about twelve Miles from *Williamſburg*. It is good for Grain or Tobacco, a fine Place for Stock, Fiſhing, and Fowling. The Terms of Payment will be publiſhed a few Days before the Day of Sale, and a Plan of the Land ſhown by

GOODRICH BOUSH.

NORFOLK, *April* 25, 1774.

RICHMOND Town, HENRICO County.

RUN away, on *Thurſday* the 21ſt of *April*, two indented Servants, one named CHARLES BUTLER, an *Engliſhman*, by Trade a Saddler and Harneſs Maker, five Feet nine Inches high, well made, has very black Hair, and a remarkable black Beard; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured *Bath* Coating Waiſtcoat, a Pair of *Ruſſia* Drab Breeches, a Pair of Black Do. white Thread and Worſted Stockings. The other named THOMAS FARRILL, an *Iriſhman*, by Trade a Tanner, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, ſtout made; had on, and took with him, an old green Coat, a Pair of old white Breeches, white Shirt, old Worſted Stockings, and old Shoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and ſecures them in any Jail ſo that I get them again, ſhall have 3l. for the Saddler, and 40s. for the Tanner, beſides what the Law allows; and if brought to *Richmond*, all reaſonable Charges will be paid by

MILES TAYLOR.

TAKEN up, in *Dorceſter* County, *Maryland*, a likely *Virginia* born NEGRO WOMAN named DOLL, has a Scar under her left Eye, the Toes which ought to be largeſt are ſmaller than the others, and they ride over one another. She was taken up the 17th of *January* laſt, and ſays ſhe ran away from *Gloſcow Neck*, in *Virginia*. She has been advertiſed in the *Maryland* Gazette. The Owner may have her of the Subſcriber, on the Mouth of *Hunger* River, on proving his Property, and paying as the Law directs.

(‖) WILLIAM TRAVISS.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, two WHITE SOWS, with ſome black Spots, marked with a ſmoth Crop in the left Ear, and a Crop and a Slit in the right; alſo five SHOATS unmarked, ſpotted black and white, and about a Year old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

(‖) WILLIAM WILEY.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a GRAY HORSE about ten Years old, four Feet five or ſix Inches high, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock, as near as can be made out, C M in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.

(‖) JOHN WILBOWIN.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a BLACK HORSE about ſix Years old, about four Feet five Inches high, a Star in his Forehead, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces, trots, and gallops very well, and branded on the near Buttock K. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

(‖) ABRILL MEAD.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, at* Goochland *Courthouſe, on* Monday *the* 20th *of* June, *being Court Day,*

A TRACT of rich well timbered Land lying oppoſite to *Elk Iſland*, in the ſaid County, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. *John Smith*, deceaſed, containing 2000 Acres, which will be put up in four ſeparate Lots Likewiſe a Tract containing between 3 and 400 Acres, lying on both Sides the *Little Bird* Creek, near the Head thereof, in ſaid County. Thoſe Lands having been fully deſcribed in a former Advertiſement, renders it unneceſſary here. The Time of Payment will be made known on the Day of Sale, and Bonds with good Security required of the Purchaſers, by

(tf) WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor.

*** The Purchaſers at the different Sales of the Negroes and perſonal Eſtate of *Joſeph* and *John Smith*, deceaſed, are deſired to take Notice that their Bonds will, in a very ſhort Time, become payable, and that no Indulgence can, or will, be allowed to any Perſon. I ſhall conſtantly attend at the County Courts of *Henrico* and *Hanover*, and the Meeting of Merchants in *Williamſburg*, in Order to receive Payment. Thoſe who have open Accounts on the Books of *John Smith*, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to come and ſettle.

NEABSCO FURNACE, *April* 1, 1774.

RUN away from the *Neabſco Furnace*, on the 16th of laſt Month, a light coloured Mulatto Man named BILLY or WILL, the Property of the Honourable *John Taylor*, Eſquire. When I tell the Publick that he is the ſame Boy, who, for many Years, uſed to wait on me in my Travels through this and the neighbouring Province, and, by his Pertneſs, or rather Impudence, was well known to almoſt all my Acquaintances, there is the leſs Occaſion for a particular Deſcription of him. However, as he is now grown to the Size of a Man, and has not attended me for ſome Time paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay that he is a very likely young Fellow, about twenty Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable Swing in his Walk, but is much more ſo by a ſurpriſing Knack he has of gaining the good Graces of almoſt every Body who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful Tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the Truth; has a ſmall Scar on the right Side of his Forehead, and the little Finger of his right Hand is quite ſtraight by a Hurt he got when a Child. He had on when he went away a blue Fearnought and an under Jacket of green Baize, Cotton Breeches, Oſnabrug Shirt, a mixed blue Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. From his Ingenuity, he is capable of doing almoſt any Sort of Buſineſs, and for ſome Years paſt has been chiefly employed as a Founder, a Stone Maſon, and a Miller, as Occaſion required; one of which Trades, I imagine, he will, in the Character of a Freeman, profeſs. I have ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect his travelling towards *James* River, under the Pretence of being ſent by me on Buſineſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Mulatto Slave, and brings him to me, or to his Maſter, the Honourable *John Taylor* of *Mount Airy*, or ſecures him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have double what the Law allows, and all reaſonable Charges paid by

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

NORFOLK, *March* 26, 1774.

THE Subſcribers have lately received from the CARRON MANUFACTORY, in *Scotland*, a ſmall Conſignment of NAILS, from 4d. to 30d. which they will ſell on ſhort Credit, at a very moderate Advance; and as they have Directions from the Proprietors of this Manufactory to receive Orders on them for either NAILS or STEEL, they would be much obliged to their Friends who deal in thoſe Articles for their Orders, which, from the Aſſurances given them, they make no Doubt will be executed on as good Terms as from any Part of *Britain*.

(6) INGLIS & LONG.

*** Who will be in Want of a very large Quantity of the WHITE HOMINY BEANS next Year, and will give good Encouragement for the Cultivation of them.—They have to Charter, to any Part of *Britain*, a NEW SHIP now lying at *Baltimore* in *Maryland*, which will carry 7 or 800 Hogſheads of Tobacco, and can be in *Virginia* the Beginning of *May*. Two ANCHORS, of 1400 Weight each, are wanted for this Ship.

ROCKY MILL, HANOVER County, *April* 14, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, on the 27th of *March*, two indented Servant Men, namely, JOSEPH GOTHARD, by Trade a Cooper, has a Scar over one of his Eyes and Ankles; had on a Drab coloured Frieze Jacket, with Metal Buttons, old Leather Breeches, a Half worn Hat, a Pair of Sale Hoſe, and a Pair of coarſe Shoes. THOMAS JACKSON, by Trade a Coachman, about thirty Years of Age, of a ruddy Countenance, about five Feet eight Inches high, with light Hair; had on an old Hat, dark Broadcloth Coat much patched, an old *Virginia* Cloth blue twilled Jacket, with Pewter Buttons, without Sleeves, a Pair of very narrow Duck Trouſers patched on each Knee with new Oſnabrugs, a Pair of Country Shoes, and black Hoſe. Whoever will deliver both the above mentioned Servants at *Newcaſtle*, or the above mentioned Place, ſhall receive 5l. or 50s. for either, if taken in the Colony; and if in any other, reaſonable Satisfaction willbe made by the Subſcribers.

(tf) JOHN SYME. JOHN CHRENSHAW.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a DARK GRAY MARE about thirteen Hands high, two Years old, a Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock (I). Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

CHRLES IRBY.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a DARK BROWN STEER about three Years old, marked with a Crop and Half Crop in the left Ear, and a Crop, Hole, and Slit, in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

(‖) WILLIAM PURNALL

ESSEX County, *April* 2, 1774.

IN Conſequence of the Death of Mr. *James Campbell* of *Eſſex*, who was acting Attorney for Meſſ. *John, William*, and *James* M'Call, M'Call & *Elliott*, and M'Call, *Elliott*, & *Snodgraſs*, in the Buſineſs formerly under the Management of Mr. *William Snodgraſs*, we have received from his Executors the Books and Papers of ſaid Company, and have put them into the Hands of Mr. *James Gordon* to collect. We therefore earneſtly requeſt all indebted to thoſe Concerns to pay off immediately, as no farther Indulgence can be given. Mr. *James Gordon* will reſide in *Tappahannock*, and attend *Eſſex, Middleſex, Gloucester*, and *King* and *Queen* Courts.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

(6) JOHN SNODGRASS.

To be SOLD, *together or in Parcels,*

THAT fertile and well timbered Tract of Land lying in *Princeſs Anne* County, known by the Name of GIBBS's WOODS, whereon are ſeveral Settlements, and whereof *Jeremiah Tinker*, Eſq; Grandſon of the late Governour *Gibbs* now ſtands ſeized, under the Deed of Gift of his Mother, the Daughter and Heireſs of the ſaid Governour *Gibbs*. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the Terms by applying to Mr. *James Parker*, Merchant in *Norfolk*, or to *Edward Foy*, in *Williamſburg*, who will give an undoubted Title. (tf)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouſe, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, ſufficient to work ſix or eight Hands, with all neceſſary Houſes. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to

(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM of 1500 Acres, within ſixteen Miles of *Peterſburg*. The Terms may be known on Application to the Subſcriber.

(tf) HENRY SKIPWITH.

NEWMARKET (*Caroline*) *December* 1, 1773.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the latter End of *October* 1772, a likely Mulatto Man named RANDOLPH, about thirty Years of Age, and five Feet eight or nine Inches high; he had on, when he went away, a Suit of Green, with red Livery. As he has many Acquaintances about *Williamſburg*, it is probable he is lurking about that Place. Whoever delivers the ſaid Slave to me ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward.

(tf) ROBERT BAYLOR.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thouſand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherſt* County, whereon are ſeveral Plantations and Improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the ſaid Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Cologne* Millſtones, which Mill has for two Years paſt got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is ſituated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be ſhown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Intereſt being paid for the ſecond Year, and alſo for the firſt, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expenſe of the Purchaſer. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subſcriber. Six per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Perſon will chooſe to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near ſome navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

To be SOLD, SEPARATELY *or* TOGETHER

TWO TRACTS of LAND. One lies in *Albemarle* County, on *Hardware* River, about five Miles from the great River, containing 370 Acres, 100 of which are the beſt Kind of low Grounds, and ſituated ſo as always to have the beſt Range for Stock of any Land between the Capes and Little Mountains.

The other Tract lies in *Goochland* County, on *Lickinghole* Creek, near the *Three Notched* Road, and contains 700 Acres. The high Land is equal to any in theſe Parts, fine for Tobacco and Wheat, or any Kind of Grain or Meadow. About 200 Acres are cleared, now under good Fences, laid off in three Fields, and in fine Ordee to work about ten Hands to great Advantage. The Improvements are a good Dwelling-houſe, Kitchen, Smokehouſe, a Dairy, four good Tobacco Houſes, with Negro Quarters, and other convenient Buildings, alſo a fine Apple and Peach Orchard. The Place is pleaſantly ſituated, has fine Water, is as healthy as any Part of the Colony, and is convenient to Church or *Providence* Meetinghouſe, and ſeveral Mills, beſides one on the Land turned by a Spring Branch to grind for three or four Families the whole Year, and is not in the leaſt unhealthy, as the Water may be ground off every Day. Credit will be given for Part of both Tracts. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William Mitchell*, Merchant in *Richmond*, or to the Subſcriber, who will ſhow the Land. (tf) WILLIAM PRYOR.

GOOCHLAND, *November* 3, 1773.